

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXII. No. 4017. 號三十月五年六十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1876.

日十二月四年子丙

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, 11, Holborn Hill, E.C. BATES, HENRI & CO., 4, Old Jewry. E.C. SARGENT & CO., 160 & 162, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 13, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAY & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SWATOW, QUELON & CAMPBELL, Amoy, GILES & CO., Foochow, HEDDER & CO., Shanghai, LAUREN, CLAWSON & CO., and KELLY & CO., Hankow, G. HENDERSON & CO., Macao, L. A. DE GRAGA.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREE OF 7TH AND 8TH MARCH, 1844.
—S n d—
BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF 26TH JUNE, 1854, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1856.

Recognized by the
INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF
30TH APRIL, 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 80,000,000 Francs.
RESERVE FUND, 20,000,000 Francs.

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON BRANCH.—144, Leadenhall St., E.C.

AGENTS.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (Ile de la Réunion), Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.—Bank of England, Union Bank of London.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the office.

CHR. DE GUIGNÉ,

Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 14, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—E. R. BELLING, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.—AD. ANDER, Esq.
J. F. CORDES, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq. F. D. SASSON, Esq.
A. MOLLER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, JAMES GREIG, Esq. Manager.
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

ON SALE.

THE

CHINESE READER'S MANUAL.

A HANDBOOK of Biographical, Historical, Mythological and General Literary References.

BY
WILLIAM FREDERICK DAVIS.

Price \$3.

Shanghai, HONGKONG, and SWATOW, KEMP & CO.
Hongkong, "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I have this day authorized Mr J. Y. V. SHAW to sign my name per procura-tion.
A. MACG. HEATON.
Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr EDWARD WHITALL in our Firm ceased on the 30th April last.
We have authorized Mr HERBERT SMITH to sign our Firm.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have entered into Co-partnership from the First day of January, 1876, in the Business of Ship-brokers at this Port, under the style of MORRIS & RAY.

A. G. MORRIS.

R. C. RAY.

Bank Buildings,
Hongkong, February 8, 1876.

NOTICE.

WE have Established branches of our Firm at Haiphong and Hanoi. Mr E. CONSTANTIN is authorized to sign by procuration in Tonquin.

LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr J. ALABOR in our Firm ceased on the 31st December last. The Business will be carried on under the style of MEYER & Co.

MEYER, ALABOR & Co.

Hongkong, April 29, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed SURVEYOR to LLOYD'S REGISTER at this Port.

R. H. CAIRNS.

1, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, April 20, 1876.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co. have opened their first delivery of New Goods for the coming Season, to which they invite special attention.

Ladies' and Children's Ready-made Costumes in a variety of Styles.

Morning Wrappers in Embroidered Linen, Printed, Cambric, White Brilliante and Muslin.

French Toilet Jackets.

Richly Embroidered Cambric Skirts.

A Large Assortment of Dress Materials in all the newest designs.

French Millinery of the latest fashions.

Boys' Holland Suits & Pinafores.

Ladies' Underclothing.

Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes.

Also,
A fresh supply of the "Little Wanzler" Sewing Machines.

Agents for Hongkong.

SAYLE & Co.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

JUST PUBLISHED.

"BRITISH OPIUM POLICY."—By F. S. TURNER, B.A.—Price 3s.
Hongkong, Lane, Crawford & Co.
May 10, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having been for 15 years in this port as Ship's Compro-dore and Stevedore, has always on hand

FOR SALE.

First Class Tea Ballast, at 55 cents per ton.
Second " 50 " "
Blue Stone Ballast, " 33 " "
None Ballast, " 30 " "
Coal for discharge, " 6 " "
Coal for discharge, " 6 " "
Coal for discharge, " 7 " "

Also,
Fresh PROVISIONS, Oilman's STORES, Paints, Oil, &c. can be had at more moderate rates for Shipmasters than anywhere else at this port. If any Ship-masters require my services, they will please visit No. 5, Praya West (between the Canton Steamers' Wharves.)

AH YON,

Ship's Compro-dore and Stevedore.
Hongkong, May 2, 1876.

For Sale.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY.
ON and after this Date, the Price of our ICE will be ONE CENT per Pound.

KYLE & BAIN.
Ice Depot, Duddell Street,
Hongkong, May 4, 1876.

NOTICE.

TUDOR COMPANY.
ON and after this Date, the Retail Price of our NATURAL ICE will be ONE CENT per Pound.

JOHN F. HORGAN,

Tudor Ice House,
Hongkong, May 4, 1876.

Intimations.

THE MEDICAL HALL,

37, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
ESTABLISHED 1853.

TH. KOFFER, Proprietor.
Hongkong, April 28, 1876.

HONGKONG.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
38, Queen's Road,
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHRONOMETERS,
&c., &c., &c.

Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee.
All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE REDUC-TION OF THE PRICE OF THE

"SHANGHAI COURIER AND CHINA GAZETTE,"

IT WILL BE THE
CHEAPEST DAILY PAPER IN CHINA
and as a large

INCREASE OF CIRCULATION

MAY BE CONFIDENTLY ANTICIPATED, THE
ADVANTAGE TO
ADVERTISERS
IS OBVIOUS.

NOTICE.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

THE "HINDOSTAN," leaving here

with the Mails of the 20th May, and subsequent Mail Steamers, until further notice, will proceed direct to Southampton.

A. MOLLER,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 8, 1876.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, and until further notice, the Steamer "POWAN" will run between

HONGKONG and MACAO on alternate days, leaving HONGKONG on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; and MACAO on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 a.m.

By Order,

P. A. DA COSTA,

Secretary.

Hongkong, May 8, 1876.

SPANISH CONSULATE, HONGKONG.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION

of TWO NEW BOILERS for the Spanish Man-of-War "Patrio," will be RECEIVED at this Consulate until the 28th May instant, at Noon.

No proposition will be admitted if it exceed the price fixed by Government and do not agree with the Form, Conditions, and Plans, which will be exposed at the Office of the Consulate every working day from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.

A. FARAUO,

Consul for Spain.

Hongkong, May 12, 1876.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

AH KING & Co. beg to inform the Public that their "Furniture Show Rooms" are now in Jetland Street, No. 2, opening into Queen's Road, next to the

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, where they have all descriptions of ELEGANT and ENGLISH-MADE FURNITURE, necessary for completely furnishing a Gentleman's Residence.

Also, CHINESE and JAPANESE CURIOUS, FINEST EBONY CARVED TABLES and CHAIRS of every kind may be had on reasonable Terms.

Hongkong, May 11, 1876.

Intimations.

AR YON,

SHIPS' COMPRODOR AND STEVEDORE,
No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

Shipping.

KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS,

Essen (Germany.)
Sole Agent for China,
F. PHIL,
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, COLOMBO (Germany.)

Shipping.

Steamers.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "VOLGA" will be despatched for MAR-SEILLES via SINGAPORE, &c., on SUNDAY, the 14th May, 1876, at 11 a.m.

For Freight, apply to

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, May 11, 1876.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR FOCHOW (DIRECT.)

The Steamer "BRAEMAR CASTLE" will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 17th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, May 11, 1876.

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling off SOMERSET, COOKTOWN, CLEVELAND BAY, BOWEN and KEPPEL BAY, to land Mails and Passengers.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "BRISBANE," Captain BALFOUR, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, May 12, 1876.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company's Steamship "ANTENOR" will be despatched on or about the 25th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, May 8, 1876.

FOR SHANGHAI AND HANKOW.

The Russian Steamship "TCHIEF TCHOFF," SARGOFF, Master, shortly expected from Singapore, will have quick dispatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, May 6, 1876.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The A 1 American Ship "ANNIE FISH," HOFFMAN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, May 12, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Ship "COMET," BRAY, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, May 12, 1876.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 British Ship "MARGARITE," JAMES OWEN, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, March 27, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Bark "JONATHAN CHASE," CURTIS, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, March 27, 1876.

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Clipper Barque "HOPE," Capt. BOULTON, will load here for above Port, and will have immediate dispatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, May 11, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Ship "CHARLES OAK," SMITH, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick dispatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, March 27, 1876.

FOR LONDON.

The 3/4 L 1 German Barque "J. H. JESSEN," RASMUSSEN, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, May 6, 1876.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.

The A 1 British Barque "MARQUIS OF ARGYLE," Captain McKENNA, will have immediate dispatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
 THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
 OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ROUNDABOUT
 AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF PEKING" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 15th May, 1876, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
 Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.
 A steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.
 At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.
 Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
 For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.
 Hongkong, April 15, 1876. my15

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 1st June, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.
 Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of 31st Inst. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
 Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.
 For further information as to Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.
 Hongkong, May 1, 1876. jel

Intimations.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

CHINA REVIEW.
 Complete Set of Vol. I, six Dollars will be paid for the above.
 Nos. 1 and 2, Vol. I, No. 1, (2 copies) and No. 2, (1 copy) Vol. II.
 One Dollar will be given for each of the above Nos.
 Apply to the Publishers, CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.

THE DOCKS being now completed, are capable of DOCKING any size VESSELS frequenting this Port, and executing any REPAIRS required.

A large quantity of SPARS, LUMBER, IRON, COPPER, YELLOW METAL, &c., &c., always kept in Stock at cheap rates.
 Length of Dock, 465 Feet.
 Breadth "do," 62 "
 Depth of Water, Springing, 24 "
 "do, Neap, 21 "

The following Rates will be charged until further notice:—

Recoopering, including Dockage, Shoring, Labour, Pitch, Tar and Oakum, 80 cents per sheet.
 Painting Iron Steamers, including Dockage, 2 Coats Paint and 1 Coat Tallow, 50 cents per Ton Gross Register.

Painting Iron Steamers, including Dockage, 1 Coat Paint and 1 Coat Tallow, 80 cents per Ton Gross Register.

For further particulars, apply to
 W. B. SKEATT & Co.,
 9, Praya East.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent week's insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agents is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than 200 agents have been appointed at each.

OHUN AYIN, Manager.
 Hongkong, February 23, 1876.

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premiums.

NORTON & Co.,
 Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the world at current rates. This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an Interest Dividend of 15% to Shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distributed among Policy holders, annually, in cash, ALL the Profits of the Underwriting Business pro rata to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
 Agents.

Hongkong, July 2, 1872.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matched, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbours, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Insurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.
 If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to
 ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
 Agents Hongkong & Canton.
 Hongkong, January 6, 1867.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
 Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
 Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF His Majesty King George The Third, A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.
 Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
 Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.
 Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
 Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
 General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, the above Association will allow a Brokerage of Thirty-three and One Third per cent. (33 1/3%) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.,
 Agents.

Hongkong, June 8, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one class risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates. A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
 Hongkong, January 8, 1874.

Insurances.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, China and Japan, are prepared to issue Policies of Marine Insurance, payable in Australia, London, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, China and Japan at current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
 Hongkong, September 6, 1875. jyl

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE CO.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agent in Hongkong, for the above-named Company, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20%.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 1875, share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON.
 Hongkong, September 27, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
 Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOCHES & Co.,
 Agents; Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

For Sale.

JUST RECEIVED,
 De French Mail Steamer "MELKONG."

YELLOW CHARTREUSE, (pinks and quare).

Extra fine SALAD OIL, from (Bessede, Marseilles).

Imperial PRUNES, in Glass Jars.

SILK JAM, JELLIES & FRUITS, assorted.

Fine French SAUSAGES, in 1 lb. tins.

Assorted PASTES for SOUP.

French CANNES, assorted, Nos. 1 to 5.

French NAVY SOAP.

Marseilles SAUSAGE, Quits Fresh.

Lyon SAUSAGE.

MESS PORK in barrels of 100 lbs. or by retail.

CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PRO-

DUCEURS BRANDY.

BISQUIT Dubouche BRANDY.

St. Emilion DINNER CLARET.

Haut Saumur, WHITE WINE.

ANCHOVIES, in oil.

Superior CLARET, bottled by the Under-

signed, 32 per doz.

TONNY FISH, in oil.

Superior WHITE VINEGAR.

TAPIOCA.

Julienne SCUP, in 1 lb. Tin.

TRUFFLES.

MACARONI & VERMICELLI.

French extra fine TOBACCO.

Just Landed, E. S. S. "AFA."

PEPPERMINT, quarts and pints.

BERNARDINE quarts and pints.

French CLAY PIPES.

Respectable extra fine LIQUOR.

French Smoked HAM.

SOBERO BRAND.

VANILLA.

CLARET from Bordeaux.

" " Marseilles.

To Suit Purchasers.

Haspall's GENUINE LIQUOR from Paris.

Fine White BREAD, in loaves and rolls, manufactured from the finest California Flour, and in the Parisian fashion.

F. VINCENTON.

French Bakery, No. 2, Peel Street.

Hongkong, May 8, 1876. jee

FOR SALE.

1 VERY Handsome PHAETON.

1 Set Double HARNESS, nearly new.

1 Set Single HARNESS.

Apply to

L. MALLORY,

No. 2, St. John's Place.

Hongkong, April 19, 1876.

FOR SALE.

200 Cases CLARET from Bordeaux.

Apply to

LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, March 14, 1876.

NOW READY.

THE SHUI, or THE BUDDHISTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. ERNE. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR RELIGION. In three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. ERNE. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs. Laidlaw & Co.

Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 21, 1876.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

In One Lot, or in Lots to suit Purchasers.

THE BUILDINGS, MACHINERY and LAND belonging to the BIEN HOA SUGAR FACTORY (Cochin China), consisting of:—

FIVE SUGAR MILLS, with accessories complete, Sheet-iron Troughs, Copper Boilers, Vacuum Pans, Five Turbines with Independent Engines, Concretors, &c., &c., &c.

Machines for Adjusting and Fitting, Turning Lathe, Boring Machine, &c., &c., &c.

One Gas Machine.

One Steam-Crane.

Space Materials, Iron and Copper Pipes of various dimensions, &c., &c.

One Tug Boat, 50 H.P., 70 Tons, in good order.

One Steam Launch.

Fifteen large native Cargo Boats, in good order.

The Land and Buildings of the Estate, situated on the River.

The Estate of Luan Bianhoa Province, comprising an area of about 300 Hectares, mostly cultivated.

Apply to

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, SAIGON.

April 25, 1876. my25

FOR SALE, HYDRAULIC PRESS,

with Fittings, complete.

For particulars, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,

Hongkong, May 10, 1876. my24

DUO DE MONTEBELLO CARTE

BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts, \$15 per case (1 dozen).

Pints, \$10 " "

5 per cent. discount on 25 cases.

Bourbon WHISKY.

\$12 per case (1 dozen).

For Sale by

HEARD & Co.

Hongkong, June 28, 1876. ti

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office. Price \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

To Let.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE Dwelling House No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.

The Store and Dwelling House, No. 31, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Mrs. GARRATT.

The Store and Premises, Nos. 42 and 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. DUNN & Co.

The Dwelling House and Office, No. 1, Wyndham Street.

(Also with occupation from 1st May next.)

The Dwelling House No. 48, Peel Street, now in the occupation of Mr. HATCHELL.

The Dwelling House No. 1, Alexandra Terrace, at present in the occupation of Dr. SPOON.

The Dwelling House No. 2, Gough Street, occupation from 1st June.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

TO BE LET—For a Term.

A COMMODIOUS and Substantially Built 4-Roomed HOUSE (with Cricket Lawn, Flower and Vegetable Garden and Servants' Quarters attached) on the KOWLOON PENINSULA—Commanding excellent views of the Harbour, &c., and situate within 8 minutes walk of the Landing Jetty. Possession to be had on the 1st Proximo.

For further information, apply to

Mr. STEPHENS, Solicitor.

3, Club Chambers,

Hongkong, May 6, 1876.

TO RENT OR LEASE.

OFFICES and Godown, No. 55, Praya, lately occupied by Messrs. TAYLOR & HARRISON. Also OFFICES and Godown situated in the rear of the Messageries Maritimes Office.

Apply to

LAI HING & Co.

Hongkong, March 20, 1876.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, Zeland Street.

House No. 9, Seymour Terrace.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, May 10, 1876.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1876) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of TWICE a week. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now submitted to those of the Chinese Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors

Intimations.

OAKLEY'S
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
 PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-
 CLEANING MACHINES, WHICH RUBBER AND BUFF
 LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS KNIVES CONSTANTLY
 CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
 TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS,
 6D. 1/2, 2D. AND 4D. EACH.

OAKLEY'S
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS
 PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO
 THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
 SHOULD BE USED WITH THIS BOARD.

OAKLEY'S
SILVERSMITHS SOAP
 (NON-MERCURIAL)
 FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-
 PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

OAKLEY'S
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD
 IN SOLID BLOCKS—3D., 2D., AND 4D. EACH, AND 12. BOXES.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS
 MANUFACTURERS OF
 EMERALD, MIRROR, BLACK LEAD, CABINET
 GLASS, &c.
 WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH, BLACK LEAD MILLS,
 WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.
 4m76 1w 52t 4m77

ENGLISH GOODS

(VIA SUEZ CANAL)
 AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
 SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER

WAREHOUSEMEN,
 India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
 50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
 CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

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Invite attention to their Illustrated 160
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 as to Woolen, Silk and Cotton Goods of
 every description.

Patterns Free.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery,
 Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery,
 Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing
 and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture,
 Musical Instruments,
 Ironmongery,

Fire-arms,
 Agricultural Implements,
 Cutlery,

Carriages,
 Saddlery and Harness,
 Boots and Shoes,

Preserved Provisions,
 Wines and Spirits,
 Ales and Beers,

Stationery,
 Perfumery,
 Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wander" and the
 "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City
 of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Com-
 mission of 2 1/2 per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs Wheat-
 ley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the
 Englishman Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to
 accompany orders and balances drawn for
 at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in
 weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and 20
 n value, are conveyed from London to any
 Port Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform
 charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and
 Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
 50 to 53, St. Paul's Churchyard, and 66,
 Paternoster Row, London.

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Unparalleled Success of

Goodall's World-Renowned

HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.

The most delicious Sauce in the
 World.

This cheap and excellent Sauce
 makes the plainest viands pal-
 atable, and the daintiest dishes
 more delicious. To Chops, Steaks, Fish,
 &c., it is incomparable. Sold by Grocers,
 Olives, &c. Prepared by

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.,
 Leeds, England.

Sold wholesale by W. H. Norton, Hongkong.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.

The best, cheapest and most
 agreeable Tonic yet introduced.

The best remedy known for
 indigestion, General Debility,
 Loss of Appetite, &c. Restores
 delicate invalids to health and vigour. Sold
 by Chemists, Grocers, &c. Prepared by

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.,
 Leeds, England.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

The best in the World.

The cheapest because the best,
 and indispensable to every
 household and an inestimable
 boon to housewives. Makes
 delicious Puddings without Eggs. Pastry
 without Butter, and beautiful Light Bread
 without Yeast. Sold by Grocers, Chemists,
 Olives, &c. Prepared by

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.,
 Leeds, England.

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Intimations.

PERFUMERY.
J. & E. Atkinson's
 ESS. YLANG YLANG—FRANGIPANNE
 —and SARCANTHUS. OLD BROWN
 WINDSOR SOAP. VIOLET POW-
 DER. FLORIDA WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,
 CORDOVA, LIMA.

Sold by all first class dealers throughout
 the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
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The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK
 "A White Rose on a Golden Lyre,"
 printed in seven colours.

22ap76

CONSUMPTION, INDIGESTION AND
 WASTING DISEASES.

The most approved REMEDIES are

Pancreatic Emulsion

AND

Pancreatine.

The Original and Genuine prepared only by

SAVORY & MOORE,
 143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

Sold by them and all Chemists and Store-
 keepers throughout the World.

28may76

J. & E. ATKINSON'S

Perfumery,

celebrated for nearly a century past, is of
 the very best English manufacture. For
 its purity and great excellence it has
 obtained the following

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,

London, 1862. Paris, 1867. Cordova, 1872.

Lima, 1872. Vienna, 1873.

ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMES

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylang-ylang,
 Stephanotis, Opopanax, Jockey Club,
 Ess Bouquet, Trevol, Magnolia,
 Jasmijn, Wood Violet,
 and all other odours, of the finest quality only.

ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER,

a most fragrant Perfume distilled from the
 choicest Exotics.

ATKINSON'S QUININE HAIR LOTION,

a very refreshing Wash which stimulates
 the skin to a healthy action and pro-
 motes the growth of the hair.

ATKINSON'S ETHERAL ESSENCE

OF LAVENDER,

a powerful Perfume distilled from the
 finest flowers.

ATKINSON'S QUININE TOOTH POWDER,

VIOLET POWDER, MACASSAR OIL,
 GINGERBREAD CREAM,

and other Specialities and general articles
 of Perfumery may be obtained of all
 dealers throughout the World,
 and of the Manufacturers

J. & E. ATKINSON,

24, Old Bond Street, London, W.

Price List Free on Application.

CAUTION.—Messrs J. & E. ATKINSON
 manufacture their articles of one and
 the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned
 to avoid counterfeits by observing that each
 article is labelled with the firm's name and
 address in full.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

22au76 13t No.2

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,

Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY

GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.
 Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was
 undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,
 the story of the Defendant, Freeman,
 being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;
 which he regretted had been sworn to.
 Eminent Hospital Physician of London
 stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the
 discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-
 scribe it largely, and mean no other than
 Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned
 against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet,
 refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the
 system, restores the deranged functions,
 and stimulates healthy action of the secre-
 tions of the body, without creating any of
 those unpleasant results attending the use
 of opium. Old and young may take it all
 hours and times when required. Thou-
 sands of persons testify to its marvellous
 good effects and wonderful cures, while
 medical men extol its virtue most exten-
 sively, using it in great quantities in the
 following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently
 useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea,
 Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism,
 Neu'algia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hys-
 teria, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-
 cated to the College of Physicians and J. T.
 Davenport that he had received informa-
 tion to the effect that the only remedy of
 any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—
 See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspec-
 tor of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne
 is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia,
 Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly
 owe my restoration to health, after eighteen
 months' severe suffering, and when other
 remedies had failed."

Sole Manufacturers—

J. T. DAVENPORT

88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1/2, 2s. 8d. & 4s. 6d.

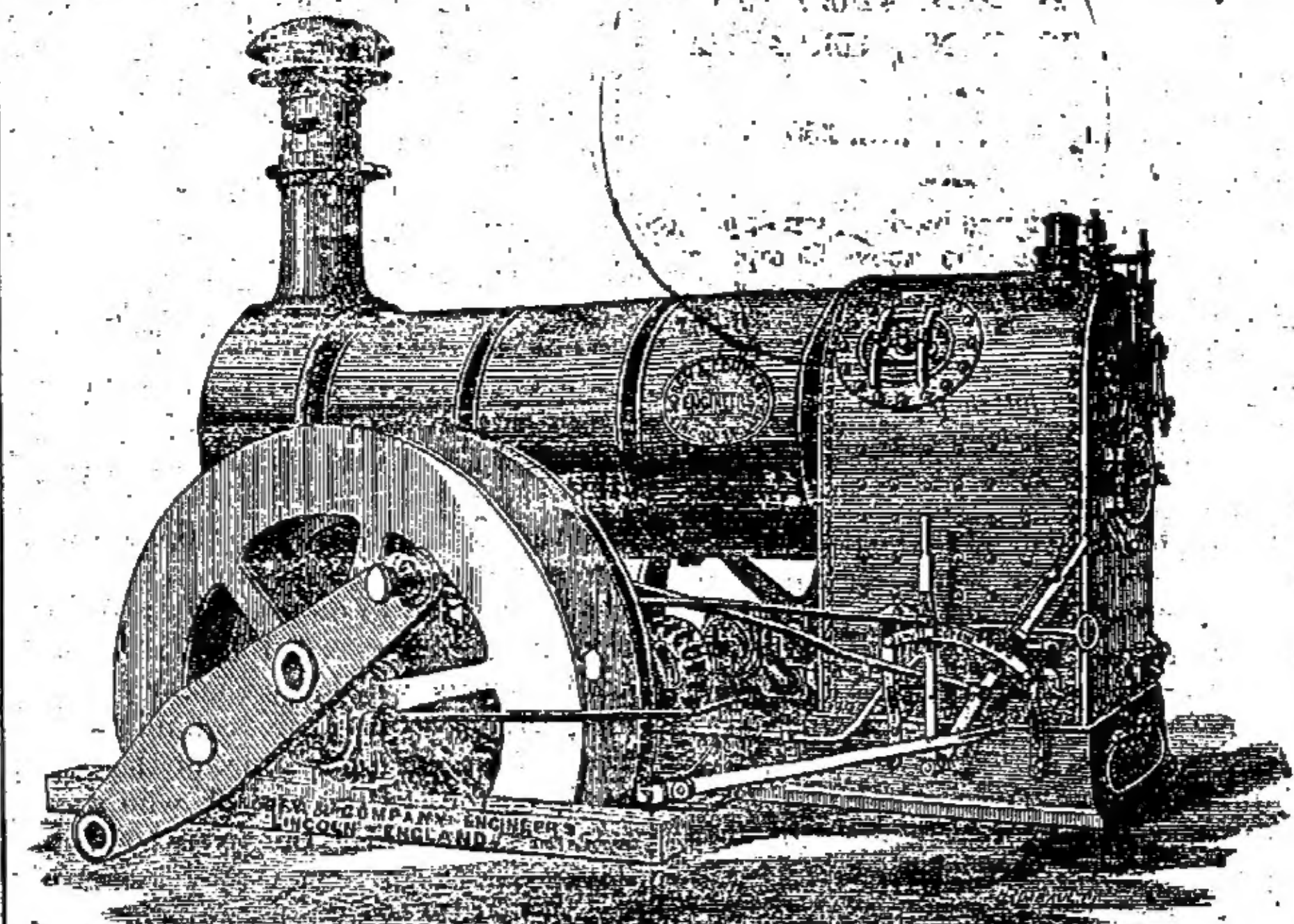
Agents—

Hongkong, Messrs WATSON & Co.

Shanghai, Messrs WATSON & Co.

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THE PATENT IMPROVED ROBEY MINING ENGINE.



Some of the advantages of the New Patent Engines are as follows:—

SMALL FIRST COST.

SAVING OF TIME AND EXPENSE IN ERECTING.

FARE, SAFETY AND ECONOMY IN WORKING.

GREAT SAVING OF FUEL.

This new Patent Mining Engine is free from all the objections that can be urged
 against using the Semi-Portable Engines for Permanent work, because it possesses the
 rigidity and durability of the Horizontal Engine, and at the same time retains the ad-
 vantages of the Semi Portable in saving time and expense in fixing.

Engines up to 200 Effective Horse-power always in Progress.

Prices and full Particulars on application to the SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

ROBEY & CO., Lincoln, England.

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YARROW'S

Small Steamers and Steam Launches,

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL,

TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour,

Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Contracted for. Prices from £200 upwards.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO.,

(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY.)

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

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GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S

STORES,

ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS,

JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS,

ORANGE MARMALADE,

TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,

PONGONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES,

MUSTARD, VINEGAR,

FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU,

POTTED MEATS AND FISH,

FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERBINS,

KIPPERED SALMON AND HERBINS,

HERBINS A LA SAISON,

PICKLED SALMON,

YARROW'S BLOTTERS,

BLACKWALL WHITEBREAD,

FRESH AND FINEST HADDOCKS,

PURE SALAD OIL,

SOUPS IN FINE AND QUART TINS,

PRESERVED MEATS, IN TINS,

PEAS, CARROTS, BEANS & OTHER VEGETABLES,

PRESERVED HAM AND CHEESE,

PRESERVED BACON,

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,

BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,

YORKSHIRE GAME PATES,

YORKSHIRE PORK PATES,

TONGUE, GAME, POULTRY,

PLUM PUDDINGS,

LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous
 other table delicacies, may always be
 had from every Storekeeper.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles
 or jars with native productions, they
 should invariably be destroyed
 when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon
 delivery, to detect any attempt at
 substitution of articles of
 inferior brands.

Every Cork is branded with Grosse &
 Blackwell's name.

GROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

80HO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE
 Prize Medals, and at Vienna 1873. Two
 Grand Medals were awarded to GROSSE
 & BLACKWELL, for the marked superi-
 ority of their productions.

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RIMMEL'S Choice Perfumery, Ilang
 Ilang, Jockey Club, and other Per-
 fumes, Toilet Vinegar of world wide cele-
 brity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water,
 Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime
 Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Gly-
 cerine, Honey, Windsor and other Soaps,
 Violet and Rose Powder, Aquadentine for
 the Teeth, &c., &c.

Toilet Waters and Perfumes shipped in
 Bond at a great reduction. A complete
 illustrated list on application. Wholesale
 and Shipping Warehouses, 88, Strand,
 London.

18m76 1w 52t 18m76

Antoine's

Unrivalled Copying Ink.

The only Copying Ink which gives per-
 fect copies even when a month has elapsed
 after a letter has been written.

Antoine's

Modern Writing Ink.

The only one which resists the action of
 blotting paper and always keeps its original
 colour.

Sold by all Stationers in China and India
 and throughout the World.

20m76 1w 52t 20m76

Keating's

Persian Insect-

Destroying Powder.

As supplied to Her Majesty's Government,
 this Powder is quite harmless to animal
 life, but unrivalled in destroying
 Fleas, Bugs, Beetles, Mosquitoes, Moths in
 Furs, and every other species of Insect.
 Sportsmen will find this an invaluable
 remedy for destroying Fleas in their Dogs,
 as also Ladies for their Pet Dogs. This
 invaluable article has found so great a sale
 that it has tempted others to vend a so-
 called article in imitation; the Public are
 therefore cautioned to observe that the
 packets of the Genuine Powder bear the
 autograph of Thomas Keating.

Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

KEATING'S

Bon Bons or Worm Tablets,

A purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in
 appearance and taste, furnishing a most
 agreeable method of administering the only
 certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread
 Worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild
 preparation, and is especially adapted for
 children.

TESTIMONIAL.

"To Mr. THOMAS KEATING.

Harpenden, 7th March, 1871.

"Sir,—My two little girls, aged respec-
 tively three and two years, showed symp-
 toms of having worms, so I obtained some
 of your Worm Bon Bons, from Mr. Busby,
 and they effected such a thorough cure—in
 fact I think, saved their lives. The elder
 little girl had sixteen worms come from her.
 I think it my duty to acquaint you with
 the fact.

"FREDK. WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists and
 Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING, LONDON,

EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals
 carefully executed.

Intimations.

Nearly Ready.

THE CHINA REVIEW,
Vol. IV., No. 5.Annual Subscription, postage included,
\$6.50.

CONTENTS.

Essays on the Chinese Language, (Continued from page 212.)
The Folk-lore of China, (Continued from page 227.)
The Lamentations and Death of Ch'ung Chen, The Last Emperor of the Ming Dynasty.
Ancestral Worship.
Nonsense Verses for the Radicals.
The Language and Literature of China.
Chinese Spelling Tables.
Chinese Intercourse with the Countries of Central and Western Asia During the Fifteenth Century.
Dr. Williams as an Authority on Etymology.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.
Notes and Queries on Eastern Matters:—
Historical Outline of Medical Missions at Canton, Hongkong and Macao.
Mr. Kingmill on Chinese Myths.
"Sinologue" or "Sinologist."
Tianchu's Saangti.
Chinese Wills.
Congress at St. Petersburg.
The 214 Radicals.
Bell's Visible Speech Alphabet.
"Micro Dialects."
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office.
Hongkong, May 12, 1876.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

The Steamship "NAMO,"
Capt. W. K. STUBBS, will be
despatched for the above
Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 17th Instant,
at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLASS LARRAIK & Co.,
Hongkong, May 13, 1876. my17

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

The Steamship "PENGUIN,"
Capt. C. COWELL, Commander, will
leave for the above Ports on
SATURDAY, the 20th Instant, at 3 p.m.
Despatches will close at 2.30 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Hongkong, May 13, 1876. my20

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Company's
Steamer *Ocean* to be hereby requested to
send in their Bills of Lading to the
Underwriter for counter-signature and to
take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the
Steamer, will be landed and stored at Con-
signees' risk and expense.

G. B. EMORY,

Hongkong, May 13, 1876. my17

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—

ALMA, German barque, Capt. Lehmeier.

Melchers & Co.

TARTAN, German barque, Captain John

Inchey.—Broadbear, Anthony & Co.

TARTAN, German brig, Capt. Kaemena.

Melchers & Co.

OTAGO, British barque, Capt. Snadden.

IRISHMAN, German barque, Captain

Matzen.—Wm. Pustau & Co.

MARGARITA, British ship, Capt. Owens.

Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.

HOPE, British barque, Captain Boulton.

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

COMET, American ship, Captain William

K. Bray.

WILLIAM MANSON, British barque, Capt.

G. King.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

LOUISA, German 3-m. schooner, Captain

E. Shierloh.—Eduard Schellhaas & Co.

BELTED WILL, British ship, Captain J.

Brantwaite.

WODAN, German barque, Capt. Meyer.—

Wm. Pustau & Co.

VINDY, British bark, Captain John

Parkhouse.

RUBICON, British barque, Capt. Timman.

—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 12, 11.30 p.m. *Y. Yew*, Chinese

steamer, 920, Cooch, Shanghai May 9, Ge-

neral, 10, M. S. N. Co.

May 12, *Young Yam*, Siamese ship, 701,

Thos. Benedictson, Bangkok April 18, Rice,

—KEEN-ITS-LOONG.

May 13, *Orchid*, British steamer, 1,137,

Butlin, Nagasaki May 7, Coal.—JARDINE,

MATHESON & Co.

May 13, *Rubicon*, British 3-masted schoo-

ner, 204, E. Timman, Chefoo April 26,

Beard.—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

May 13, *Oceanic*, British steamer, 2,649,

H. Parrell, San Francisco April 18, and

Yokohama May 7, Mails and General.—O.

& O. S. S. Co.

May 13, *Hertha*, German flag ship, 2260,

19 guns, 400 h.p., Knorr, from a cruise.

May 13, *Ariadne*, German ironclad, 1360,

6 guns, 400 h.p., Kuhn, from a cruise.

May 13, *James Finckley*, British bark,

684, MacPherson, Taiwanfo, Ballast.—

BOYD & Co.

May 13, noon, *Hastings*, British barque,

541, Craig, Swatow May 12, Ballast.—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

May 13, 9.30 p.m., *Channel Queen*, Brit-

ish ship, 609, Leakey, Swatow May 13,

Angus & Meyer & Co.

May 13, 5 p.m., *Glamis Castle*, British

steamer, 1837, G. B. Dickie, Saigon May

13, Ballast.—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

DEPARTURES.

May 13, *Canador Castle*, for Hankow.
13, *Oxfordshire*, for Japan Ports.
13, *Zamboanga*, for Manila.
13, *Tchihatchoff*, for Shanghai.
13, *Galatea*, for Shanghai.
13, *Puyou*, for Canton.
13, *Yangtze*, for Shanghai.
13, *H.M.S. Thistle*, for Canton.

CLEARED.

Corinne, for Keelung.
Columbia, for Nagasaki.
Louise Marie, for Chefoo.
Brema, for Saigon.
Shalimar, for San Francisco.
Norma, for Swatow.
Jonathan Chase, for San Francisco.
Quarta, for Bangkok.
Cassandra, for Saigon.
Ricca Genova, for Womlam.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per *Fu Yew*, 96 Chinese.
Per *Young Sam*, 6 Chinese.
Per *Oceanic*, from San Francisco, Lieut.
A. Stevenson, U.S.M.C., Mr. J. L. Ander-
son, J. Graham, and 63 Chinese; from
Yokohama, Mr. Wagner.
Per *Glamis Castle*, 3 Chinese.
DEPARTED.
For Manila:—Per *Zamboanga*, Mr. T.
W. H. Talbot, and 127 Chinese.
For Shanghai:—Per *Tchihatchoff*, one
Chinese.
Per *Galatea*, Mrs. Scott and Daughter.
Per *Yangtze*, 24 Chinese.
TO DEPART.
For Bangkok:—Per *Quarta*, 11 Chinese.
For San Francisco:—Per *Jonathan Chase*,
20 Chinese.
For Swatow:—Per *Norma*, 100 Chinese.
For Saigon:—Per *Cassandra*, 20 Chinese.
Per *Ricca Genova*, 4 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Chinese steamer *Fuyou* reports:
heavy weather with rain first part of passage,
latter part light northerly air and fine
weather. Passed a large quantity of junk
wrecks yesterday.

The British steamer *Orchid* reports: first
part of passage thick fog, middle part
strong N.E. gale and high sea, which lasted
24 hours, latter part fine weather.

The British 3-masted schooner *Rubicon*
reports: first part fine weather with light
N.E. winds to Hsienan Islands, thence to
port strong N.E. winds with thick weather
and much rain. Saw a sampan bottom up
off Pedro Blanco last night with a number
of fishing boats round it.

The British steamer *Oceanic* reports: had
fine weather throughout.

The British barque *Hastings* reports: had
light breeze and fine weather throughout.

The British ship *Channel Queen* reports:
light easterly winds and fine weather
throughout. Passed a large number of
fishing junks bottom up.

The British sloop *Glamis Castle* re-
ports: fresh N.E. breeze and a head sea all
the way from Saigon.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS WILL CLOSE:—

For SINGAPORE, CEYLON, ADEN,

SUEZ, EUROPE, AND THE UNITED

KINGDOM.—

Per *VOLGA*, at 9 a.m. on Sunday, the

14th Inst.

For SWATOW:—

Per *NOHNA*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow,

the 14th Inst., instead of as pre-

viously notified.

For SINGAPORE, QUEENSLAND,

SYDNEY, TASMANIA AND MEL-

BOURNE.—

Per *BRISBANE*, at noon, on Saturday,

the 20th Inst.

For SINGAPORE, PENANG & CAL-

CUTTA.—

Per Indian Mail Packet *PENGUIN*, at

2.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 20th Inst.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet *ATAU* will

be despatched on SATURDAY,

the 27th Instant, with Mails to and

through the United Kingdom and

Europe, via Marseilles to Saigon,
Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Pondi-
cherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay,
Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 26th Instant.—

5 p.m. Money Order Office closes. Post

Office closes except the Night Box,
which remains open all night.

Saturday, 27th Instant.—

7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale of

Stamps, Registry of Letters, and

Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m. Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late

Letters.

(11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)

addressed to the United Kingdom,
Saigon, or Singapore may be postedon payment of a Late Fee of 15 cents
extra postage, until11.30 a.m., when the Post Office closes
entirely.

ALFRED LISTER,

Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, May 13, 1876. my27

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *OCEANIC*

will be despatched on THURS-

DAY, the 1st June, with Mails for

Japan, San Francisco, and the

United States, which will be closed as
follows:—

2 p.m. Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 p.m. Post Office closes.

2.30 p.m. Correspondence may be posted

on board the Packet with Late
Fee of 12 cents extra Postage
until

2.50 p.m. when the Mail is finally closed.

Correspondence must be specially directed
for this route, and if not fully prepaid
will be sent by British Packet.Letters, &c. can be posted for Canada, the
West Indies, and other places named
below, if sufficient American Stamps
are added to prepay them from San
Francisco to destination. American
Stamps are sold at this Office.

ALFRED LISTER,

Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, May 13, 1876. my27

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, May 16:—

Goods per *Galatea* undelivered after

this date subject to rent.

WEDNESDAY, May 17:—

Daylight.—*Norma* leaves for Swatow.

Amoy and Foochow.

Braemar Castle leaves for Foochow (direct)

on or about this date.

THURSDAY, May 18:—

Goods per *Galatea* undelivered after this

date subject to rent.

FRIDAY, May 19:—

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs

Lane, Crawford & Co.

Goods per *Tchihatchoff* undelivered after

this date subject to rent.

SATURDAY, May 20:—

Noon.—*Brisbane* leaves for Singapore,

Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

3 p.m.—*Penguin* leaves for Singapore,

Penang and Calcutta.

TUESDAY, May 23:—

Noon.—Tenders received at the Spanish

Consulate for the construction of

boilers.

THURSDAY, May 25:—

Antenor leaves for London on or about

this date.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right

Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Rev. R.

Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain. On the

First and Third Sundays in each Month:—

At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Sermon and

Celebration of the Holy Communion. On

the Second and Fourth Sundays in each

Month (and Fifth, if any):—Morning

Prayer, Litany and Sermon. On all

Sundays:—At 5 p.m., Evening Prayer and

Sermon. On Wednesdays: at 5.30 p.m.,

Evening Prayer (shortened form), and ex-

position of Scripture. On all Holy Days:

—At 8 a.m., celebration of the Holy

Communion.

Military Service.—Rev. W. H. Baynes

M.A.—At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and

Litanies, Sermon and Celebration of

the Holy Communion every Sunday.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. James

Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m.

Afternoon, 6 p.m.

St. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev.

W. H. Baynes, M.A. Service at 5 p.m. every

Sunday. All saints feast. Morning Prayer

and Communion on the First Sunday in

each month at 11 a.m.

St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev.

A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam

Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning

Prayer:—Litany, Ante-Communion;

and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 8

p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Com-

munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in

the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke,

every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in

the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,
West Point.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—Wellington

Street. Very Reverend G. Burghig-

noll. In the morning, at 6 o'clock, let

Mass; at 7, 2nd Mass; at 8, High Mass,

with Sermon in Portuguese; at 10, Military

Service, Mass and Sermon in English.

In the afternoon, at 4, Catechism in Por-

tuguese, English and Chinese; at 4.30, Sermon

in Portuguese; at 5, Benediction.

St. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHAPEL, Spring

Garden.—In the morning, at 7, Mass with

Sermon in Chinese. In the evening, at

5, Benediction.

ROMAN CATHOLIC REFORMATORY, West

Point.—Rev. B. Vignolo. In the morning,

at 7.30, Mass.

Shipping.

11 a.m.—*Volga* leaves for Marseilles via

Singapore, &c.

MEMOS FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yok-

ohama and San Francisco.

Meeting.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Zetland Lodge.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The attention of Advertisers is respect-

fully drawn to the fact that a copy of the

China Mail has for some time past been

placed on board of every Steamer and Sail-

ing Vessel on arrival in this Harbour.

Facilities which have recently been placed

within the reach of Captains and Officers of

Ships have resulted in a material increase

to the Subscription List of the *Mail*

amongst the shipping in port; and as

special arrangements have been made to in-

crease the usefulness of the Shipping List

and to extend the circulation in the Bay,

these advantages will be at once appar-

ent to Advertisers.

Orders may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,

China Mail Office.

ing to the Southward, with the barometer falling. At about 3 a.m. on the 10th instant it was blowing a gale, and at 11 a.m. when at its worst, the wind suddenly shifted to the N.N.W., when he carried away his ground tackle and was compelled to stand out to sea. When our informant left the vessel she had not got any anchors, the boat being unable to reach her, and the vessel was in a rather unpleasant position outside Green Island. A brig was also seen beating up with only her lower-masts standing.

Messrs Hodge & Co.'s Foochow Weekly Shipping Report, dated 6th May, 1876, gives:

Arrivals during the Week.—April 20, Nadesda, from Newchwang; May 1, Douglas, from Hongkong; 2, Europe and Albert Victor, from Shanghai; 5, Madame Demorest, from Amoy.

Departures during the Week.—April 30, Yesso, for Hongkong; May 3, Douglas, for Hongkong; 5, Europe, for Shanghai.

Shipping in Port.—Yang Woo, Cuba, Lapwing, Nadesda, Albert Victor, Madame Demorest.

The following is the order of Service of St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 4th Sunday after Easter, 14th May, 1876:—

Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon at 11.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Deuteronomy, iv. to verse 23; Second Lesson, John, iv. to verse 31; Venite, No. 1, Mercer; Te Deum, No. 7, Mercer; Benedictus, No. 14, Mercer; First Hymn, "My God, the spring of all my joys," No. 310, Mercer; Second Hymn, "Lead us, heavenly Father, lead us," No. 257, Mercer.

Evening Prayer and Sermon at 5.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Deuteronomy, iv. to verse 23 to verse 41; Second Lesson, 1 Timothy, iii.; Psalms, No. 81, Monk; Cantate Domino, No. 131, Monk; Deus Misereatur, No. 8, Monk; Anthem, "Lord, for thy tender mercies sake," No. 4, in Anthem Book; Hymn after Sermon, "Sun of my soul," No. 14 in Mercer.

Tamsui.

8th May, 1876.

The following notes have been received from a correspondent at the above port:—

The wet season here, after having had a more than usually protracted duration, appears to have at last come to an end, and we are now in the enjoyment of very fine and not too warm weather.

The *Hailong* takes this trip the first lots of tea of the season. The Chinese tea-men are, as they did last year, trying to get as much of the "poking" of the tea into their own hands as they can, and several more Amoy hong have this year started business at Tamsui in further competition with the foreign firms.

The same steamer has brought four English mine-sinkers for the Government mine near Kelung. Houses are being built for them near the mine, and boring operations are to be commenced at once.

An official residence is being built for the English Vice Consul here, and I understand that the Dutch Fort is to be turned into an office and constable's quarters.

Hoihow.

7th May, 1876.

I have but little news to tell you, everything having gone along very quietly since I last wrote. The afternoon squalls for which the port is famous have at length commenced in earnest and low-lying houses are being daily converted into swimming baths. The Constable fort is reported to suffer a good deal in that way, and the only wonder is that the officials do not hurry their departure to the more commodious premises which I hear they have secured.

Fever has attacked more than one of the resident officials here, though it does not seem to be of a very bad type. If the general health does not improve, it strikes me that some rule will have to be made restricting the period of residence. Two such seasons as this will be apt to damage a man's constitution. Mercantile men who think of coming here had better bear this in mind.

The *Tienpo* and *Shenchi* are in port, and the *Wushi* is expected on Saturday. The people are still civil, but we are not sorry to hear that the *Egeria* is likely to visit us shortly. We are rather hard up for reading matter, and hope that you will avail of all opportunities to forward your files.

X. X. X.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. May.)

May 18, 1876.

MAGISTRATE.

Mr Charles V. Lang, chief engineer, and Jesse Harold, second engineer, B.S. *Kinchin*, were brought up for killing and slaying one Wong Ahow, a passenger on board the steamer, who died from the bursting of the superheater of the said steamer. Mr Broerton appeared for the defence and applied for an adjournment. Remanded till 2 p.m. on Tuesday, the 16th. The defendants were admitted to bail in \$1,000 and \$500 respectively.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

The seven chair-coolies, charged with making a murderous assault on some Chinese Water Police Constables and others, were again brought up. A charge

Constable was added to the list of defendants for the part he took in beating the men. A great deal of evidence was taken yesterday, and the eight defendants were formally committed for trial this morning.

TRESPASS ON CROWN LAND.

Sh K Afco, master of a fishing junk *Fuh*, was charged by P. O. 73, with trespassing on the green near Whitford Station to dry. Complainant stated that the land belongs to the Police Station, and the spreading of nets there frightened horses. He got permission from Captain Deane to remove them.

Defendant promised not to do it again, and was ordered to give personal security in \$25 not to commit the same offence for the next six months.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, May 12, 1876.

Sir,—Although this Company is at present prominently before the law Courts, and although the points to which I wish to direct attention were only made public in the evidence in connection with their case, still, as they are not *sub judice* in any sense, I think I run no risk of being held up for contempt of Court. Certainly it is very far from my desire to attract the notice of the Judges in any way.

The Accounts of the Dock Company for the last six months of 1875 were certified by the Auditors as correct upon the 11th Feb. last. In the evidence of Mr Liddell in the conspiracy case given on Tuesday last the 9th inst., he stated that by instructions from Mr Gillies, the Teak-wood in stock at Kowloon was measured upon the 18th Feb. last, and was found to be about 5,000 feet less than the books showed that it ought to be. The half-yearly meeting of the Company was held upon the 28th Feb., and the Chairman, Mr Kewick, moved the adoption of the Report, and that the accounts be passed, and spoke of the manner in which the Company had been victimized as characterized by the craft and subtlety of the devil—very strange language to be used by a staid and sober gentleman at an ordinary business meeting at which his blood was not excited by any opposition.

Let us pay particular attention to these dates. I think we may assume that every one would consider it to be too great a tax on his credulity, if he were asked to believe that Mr Gillies was not at once informed of what in consequence of instructions from himself, the deficiency in the Stock of Teak Wood was discovered. I think we may also assume that it would be considered too great a tax upon one's credulity to be asked to believe that the Chairman of the Company was not informed of the discovery at once. Further, without positive evidence to the contrary, I think we may assume that the other Directors would also be speedily put in possession of the information. From this it follows that between the 18th February when the discovery was made, and the 28th February when the Meeting of the Company was held, there was ample time for all the Directors to become acquainted with the fact that the accounts which had been certified as correct by the Auditors were incorrect, and that the probability is, that the Chairman and Directors without a word of explanation knowingly allowed incorrect accounts to be passed by the half-yearly meeting. The Chairman certainly mentioned that it might be necessary to take proceedings against the employees of the Company, but this does not imply that the accounts were incorrect, but only that it was possible if proceedings were taken, that some additional amount might appear at the credit of the Company.

Now as to the Auditors: was it from tenderness for them that the incorrectness of the accounts was concealed? It certainly would have looked very strange for the Chairman to get up and say, here are these accounts duly certified by the Auditors as correct, but I cannot ask the meeting to pass them, as we have found that they are not correct, and we must adjourn the meeting till we can present true and correct accounts. As it is the Auditors have apparently done nothing but secure their fees and lull the Company into the belief that the accounts were competently audited.

About two years ago an action was brought against the Directors of the Distillery Company for presenting false accounts. In my opinion the accounts were correct, but the plaintiffs wanted to make out that estimates of loss should have been made out and appear in the accounts. The Chairman at the Dock Company's meeting complained that the late Secretary had made up estimates of profits before the work was actually finished and had passed them in the half-yearly accounts too soon. If, as the Dock Chairman believes, the accounts of that Company were wrongly made up, then the Distillery accounts were correctly made up in opposition to the opinion of the expert in accounts, whom the plaintiffs in that action called on. That case, even admitting that the Distillery accounts were wrongly made up, differs materially from the passing of the Dock accounts at the last meeting, as in that case, the accounts under any hypothesis of how accounts should be made up were known to be incorrect.

I am, Yours faithfully,

D. W.

China.

FOOCHOW.

(Hail, May 4.)

H. B. M.'s *N. Lapwing* returned from Tamsui on the 27th ultimo.

The foreign commanders, and officers of the gunboats *Pih Sheng* and *Chien Sheng* were paid off on the 28th ultimo, when the Chinese flag was hoisted on both vessels.

We understand that Captain Tracy R. M., at present in command of the Chinese corvette *Yang Wo*, will leave for England by the next mail. His successor, Captain James S. C. is expected in a few days.

It is stated that Messrs. Glouel has engaged a large staff of artisans and shipwrights for employment at the Mamoi Arsenal. The bulk of the new foreign employes are expected to arrive from France very shortly.

We note that the S.S. *Amoy* saved from the wreck of the S.S. *Kwang Tung*, 42 chests of Opium, 20 packages of Peco Woods, 58 Sacks of Tin, and other cargo.

As a gratifying proof of the new Futata's anxiety to afford full protection to foreign shipping in distress, we may mention that on hearing of the disasters to the *Amoy* and *Kwang Tung*, His Excellency caused, in both instances, armed gunboats to be despatched to their assistance.

An regard to the case of fraudulent im-

personation at the literary examinations held in the City last September, and reported in our issue of the 7th October, it appears that, after much delay and palaver, the worthy Tea Broker who figured in the case has escaped with a trifling fine of something over \$200,000. The applicant is now at liberty, pursuing, in retirement, his study of the Confucian classics.

In our last issue we commented on certain disclosures in connection with provincial contracts for foreign fire-arms. We now hear that in addition to the two officials who have been suspended and placed under police surveillance, the Taoist at the head of the *Tung San Chu* has come to grief, and is now awaiting trial with his late colleagues. It is rumoured that Mr Tong King Seng, the Chairman of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, has been offered the vacant post, for which he is well qualified, owing to his intimate knowledge of foreign affairs—both commercial and political.

It is believed in native circles that great changes are impending amongst the higher provincial officials. The present Viceroy and Fantai are both about to resign, it is said; and it seems not improbable that Tug Jih-chang will succeed to the Viceroyalty. Another report is to the effect that the Kufai will be promoted to the Governor-Generalship of the Two Kiang, and that Shen Hoo-chang—the present incumbent of that high office—will be transferred to the Imperial Province of Chihli, relieving Li Hungchang. We do not, however, attach much importance to the latter rumour. The Viceroyalty of Chihli is far too important a prize to escape the grasp of the ambitious Li.

A few false samples of Pehling Congou have been on show during the week; also, some sun-dried masters of Fook On leaf. The practice of hawking about these traps for the unwary, should, we think, be discontinued by foreign hong. The chops which the masters are supposed to represent do not, in nine cases out of ten, exist; and as regards the sun-dried leaf, it is worse than useless—as any criterion of quality. Picking has so far advanced, however, in the Pehling district as to render it highly probable that a few contracts of the ensuing week. We hear that prices in the Fook On district have opened at a considerable advance on last year's rates.

The godown of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, was, we learn, broken into on the night of the 27th ultimo, and a number of copper-plates stolen therefrom. The native authorities were at once communicated with by the company's superintendant, but, so far, the property has not been recovered. It is reasonable to suppose that in view of the former impunity attending the wholesale plunder of the Telegraph Company's material, the natives are under the impression that they may help themselves when so disposed; and in this sense, at least, it certainly would be inconsistent to punish the guilty parties for the commission of a crime which their own officials at one time winked at, if not absolutely encouraged. It is, however, satisfactory to know that under the present improved state of provincial affairs, foreign property is less at the mercy of mob-law than it undoubtedly was only a few months back.

SZECHUEN.

The document attributed to the Literary Chancellor of Szechuen, has had its natural effect. The uneasiness which our correspondent informed us had been excited by it, has found expression in the pillage, incendiarism and murders, with which the highly civilized Chinese are prone to express their disapproval. A correspondent writes on the 20th April, that for the past thirteen days, rioters had been at work on the north bank of the river opposite Chungking. The number of families pillaged and of houses demolished and burnt, could not be accurately stated; but about a couple of hundred cases were known. The local mandarin, in order as he said to appease the rioters, was causing all the Christians whom he could seize to be beaten. And what was more menacing still, was that, on the 22nd April, all the national guards of the district were to be called together under arms. Public report said this was with a view to finish exterminating the Christians of Kiang-pei, and afterwards to pass into the city of Chungking to pillage and massacre the Christians there. It is likely that this is mere gossip, but the apathy of the mandarin renders the growth of the report less astonishing.

The *Liquid*, asked many times to represent the rioters, has not yet even been willing to issue proclamations exhorting the people to be quiet—pleading that they could only aggravate the incendiaries still more. The people conclude that this high functionary is not opposed to their proceedings, and that emboldens them to continue their pillage. News has been already received of persecutions against the Christians in five hien, distant from 80 to 150 miles from Chungking, got up on the sole plea of imitating those who started the proceedings, and of accomplishing the advice given in the utterance of the Chancellor to which we have already referred. It is impossible as yet to foresee the end of these riots, which threaten to spread far and wide.—N. C. D. News.

PERITO.

Advice from Kwei yang-fu, dated 8th April, states that the Burmese tribute bearers had arrived at that city on their return from Peking, some ten days previously, and had been severely treated by the Chinese authorities. They left for Burmah on the 2nd April.—N. C. D. News.

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PERITO.

there shall be coined a new silver dollar of 412 and eight-tenths grains of standard silver, and that this new coin shall be a legal tender to the amount of \$20 in any one payment, except for customs and interest on public debts. These coins may be exchanged by the Treasury Department for an equal amount of United States notes to be thereupon retired. The Department may also allow these coins, at their nominal value for silver dollar at the market value as fixed by the Director of the Mints, and United States notes and fractional currency redeemed under this act to be held as a part of the sinking fund provided for by the act of 1875. Another amendment provides that trade-dollars shall not hereafter be a legal tender for any amount whatever.

New York, April 15th.—A call has been issued for a conference to be held in this city on the 16th of May, to consider what may be done to secure the selection of men in the national election to fill the highest offices of the Republic, whose character and ability will satisfy the exigencies of the present condition, protect the honor of the American name, and prevent the national election of the Centennial year from becoming a mere choice of evils, and satisfy popular desire for genuine reform. The call is signed by William Cullen Bryant, Theodore D. Woolsey, Alex. H. Bullock, Horace White and Carl Schurz.

New York, April 17th.—The floating rumor is not true that the Panama Railroad and Pacific Mail have settled their differences. The steamer *Acropolis* sailed Saturday with freight for California, which will be offered to the Panama Railroad for transportation. If the discrimination against the Pacific Mail's freight, which the Railroad has publicly proclaimed, is attempted, the Steamship Company will bring a suit against the Railroad for heavy damages, as both the charter and the general law of New York governing its incorporation definitely forbids such discrimination.

New York, April 17th.—An injunction was granted to-day by Judge Spear, in the Superior Court, special term, restraining Jay Gould and Sidney Dillon, in a suit brought by Rufus H. Hovey, from attempting in any way to dissolve the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and from creating any mortgage lien on the Company's property. The summons, complaint and injunction orders were served on Gould to-day, but not on Dillon, he being out of the city. Hatch alleges in the complaint, through his counsel, that, notwithstanding the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, the Pacific Mail Company continued to do a paying business, and after the "novelty" of railroad travel across the continent had worn off, the Pacific Mail Company's business was fast regaining its former importance and profitability at certain seasons of the year, when there was great danger of interruption to land travel, by reason of snow-drifts.

The Company was doing a large, remunerative and profitable business, in consequence of the cheapness of water transportation; carrying freight could be done much less between New York and San Francisco by the Pacific Mail than by the railroad. For many years there has been in existence certain agreements between the Pacific Mail Company and the Panama Railroad Company. It was only by such arrangements, by retreating from provoking the hostility of the Panama Company, that the Pacific Mail Company could maintain its profitable business. Hatch, in long affidavits, charges Gould and Dillon with entering into a combination to defraud the stockholders; that Dillon and Gould control a majority of the Pacific Mail Board of Directors, who do as they request, and they have monopolized the whole business of the Directors, excluding other Directors, including Hatch, from participation, and carrying on the business in violation of the charter and by-laws. They held meetings in Gould's private house, in the Union Pacific Railroad office, in the offices of brokers on Wall street, and in hotels, without giving notice to stockholders, particularly Hatch, with the intent of doing divers unlawful acts in pursuance of their scheme and combination to destroy the Pacific Mail Stock.

EUROPEAN ITEMS.

London, April 14th.—One thousand laborers employed in loading stores at Liverpool, struck work yesterday in consequence of an increase in their hours of labour. Some steamers preparing to put to sea were delayed.

Liverpool, April 14th.—The Post says that yesterday, in consequence of a strike of Dock laborers, work was entirely suspended on the vessels of the White Star Line, the *Norfolk*, *Grosvenor*, *Iman*, *Allen*, *Domination*, *Spence*, *Richardson* & Co. and several Mediterranean and South American lines.

Liverpool, April 14th.—The strike of dock laborers has ended, the men resuming work on the old terms.

London, April 14th.—The *Daily News* this morning condemns the action of the United States Senate in rejecting the nomination of Dana as Minister to England.

The following particulars of the disaster on the river Dee yesterday, at Aberdein, have been received. The day was the sacramental fast day set apart by the Scotch Church for preparation for the Sunday communion. The people celebrate it as a holiday, and crowds were cruising from Aberdein to Torry, a village on the opposite bank of the river, in over-crowded ferry boats, which are drawn across the river Des by "wire-rope." One boat, containing about 60 persons, despite the waterman's warnings, was pulled by the passengers into the middle of the stream, where it was swamped. The scene during the night was distressing. Large numbers were on the banks and searching in the river for bodies, but up to 9 o'clock this morning none had been recovered. Twenty-two persons, including men, boys and girls, were known to be drowned. It is believed the total loss of life will not exceed thirty.

London, April 14th.—The annual boat race on the Thames between the Oxford and Cambridge Universities crews took place to-day, and resulted in a victory for the Cambridge crew. The time of the race was 20 minutes and nineteen seconds. Cambridge won by four lengths. Early in the forenoon unprecedented crowds flocked from every direction to all points on the river from which a view of the contest could be had. All traffic on the river was suspended. Both crews were in splendid form. Robert of Exeter replaced Williams of Corpus as No. 8 in the Oxford.

From the quantity of light blue displayed by the crowd congregated to witness the race, it was evident that with the public Cambridge was largely the favorite. Oxford won the toss for choice of position and chose the middle for the start. The start was effected at 2 minutes and 17 seconds past 2. Cambridge got away first, rowing 31 strokes per minute, but very steadily. Oxford commenced with 25 strokes. With apparent effort Cambridge drew clear away in

the first quarter of the mile, but at Craven's Point Oxford diminished the lead to a quarter of a length. Oxford was rowing 30 to the minute, and both quickened slightly. Cambridge—a mile and a furlong from the starting point—was reached in four minutes and fifty-eight seconds. Both crews now, four furlongs further on, were reached in eight minutes and thirty-one seconds, with Cambridge a clear length ahead. At Dover, two furlongs from Hammersmith Bridge, the Cambridge crew were still further ahead and the race was virtually over. Cambridge rowed on steadily, increasing the lead two or three lengths at Chiswick Church. At Barnes Oxford made the last struggle, quickening its stroke to a little over forty strokes. The boat did not answer to this spurt, and Cambridge quickened her stroke slightly and kept fully three lengths ahead. Barnes Bridge, three miles and a half from the starting point, was reached in 16 minutes and 46 seconds, from which the boats rowed on uniformly to the ship, which was reached at 22 minutes and 36 seconds past 2 p.m. Oxford ceased up just before the gun was fired, but Cambridge really won by over 3 lengths.

London, April 15th.—The weather to-day is still cold. The recent snow storm was the heaviest of the winter, and in some parts of the country the heaviest for many years.

Berlin, April 14th.—The *Reichsanzeiger*, corrects the announcement that the German Minister to China had given notice of the termination of the treaty of commerce between Germany and China. It says such notice was given in 1872. The German Minister was recently instructed to prepare negotiations for a revision of the treaty. As this affects the interest of all the treaty powers Germany has taken steps to secure the support of other foreign representatives in Peking.

Athens, April 4th.—The steamer *Argenti*, from Paros for Italian ports, collided with the English steamer *Hydon Castle* off Cape Malta, on the South Coast, to-day. The *Argenti* immediately sunk, and of the sixty-four persons on board, nine of the crew and twenty of the passengers were drowned.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL.

The steamer *City of Peking* sailed from San Francisco with a miscellaneous cargo, valued at \$76,000, which is rather lighter than usual.

Two vessels will commence loading for Hongkong on Monday (April 3), and both will have quick despatch.

The next steamer for Hongkong in the regular line will be the *China*, to sail on the 1st proximo, though the *Lotos* and *Oceanic* are to sail during the interval.

The British bark *Callor On* arrived at Portland on 12th April in ballast from Saigon. This vessel was due several weeks ago, and a cargo of Wheat was bought for her, which was subsequently put aboard another vessel sent up from San Francisco.

The British steamer *Crocus*, from Hongkong, was hourly expected, and would immediately lead back direct. The next regular steamer from Hongkong is the *Great Republic*, due about the 18th.

The British ship *Vancouver* has been ordered to Manila in ballast, to return with Sugar.

The British steamer *Oceanic* for Yokohama and Hongkong will sail on the 18th. As an opposition steamer will leave on the 12th direct for Hongkong rates low and considerable Flour, Quicksilver and other cargo will go forward.

The British iron steamer *Crocus* arrived from Hongkong April 13th with 500,000 lbs Rice—173,000 lbs Sugar and other cargo, besides 822 Chinese passengers. This steamer is 2,010 tons register, and is consigned to John Parrott & Co. She is an extra steamer, as was the *Lotos* last month, and will be immediately sent back.

The *Ocean Pearl* has left for Nicolaefski with a steamer (in sections) on board, valued at \$30,000. This steamer was built for the Amoor river trade to take the place of one forwarded last spring and lost by the wreck of the *Alice Hooke* while on the voyage up.

The Panama Transit Company's steamer *Crescent City* is expected to sail from New York for Aspinwall on the 20th instant, to connect at Panama with the steamer *St. Carolina* for San Francisco. The line threatens to be one of the most formidable with which the Pacific Mail Company have had to contend on that route, and we should not be surprised to see their steamers forced from the service within a year.

A cablegram reports the sailing of the British steamer *Lord of the Isles* from Hongkong last Friday for this port, to be followed on the 28th by the British steamer *Queen of the South*, both of which are consigned to Macdonald & Co., and both are extra steamers, chartered to bring over Chinese passengers. This looks as if the cablegrams forwarded by the Six Chinese Companies to stop the further exportation of Coolies to this market had been of little use.

The British steamer *Lord of the Isles*, 2477 tons, which left Hongkong for this port on the 14th instant, is announced to leave here for the same place on May 27th with passengers and merchandise.

The new Italian bark *Stanza Cusanea*, from Genoa, brings Italian Mail and other cargo. There are two other vessels on the way here from the same port, one of which is over 100 days, and another was loading for this port at last mail dates. This is comparatively a new source of import trade.

The brig *Hayward* was cleared on April 5th for a fishing cruise. This vessel expects to go to the Octak Sea, and it is her first trip in the business. The vessels which have preceded her this season embrace the *Alfred Adams*, *Alaska*, *Dashing-Wave*, *Wild Gull* and *Pigeon*; and the *J. H. Rose* will follow. Several schooners have also been cleared for the north this spring for hunting Seals, Sea Otters and for general trading purposes, and others are to follow.

A very welcome arrival was that of the *Cove*, from Manila, last evening (6th), with a full cargo of Sugar for the California Refinery. The stock of raw Sugar on the market was quite exhausted, and this timely arrival will prevent a further advance in rates for the present. There are three other cargoes of Sugar known to be on the way here from Manila, which are out from 30 to 35 days. It is possible that one or more of these may arrive this month, though they are not expected until May. In the meantime, the average consumption of the market is upward of 1,000,000 lbs. Sugar per week. The present is therefore a good opportunity to run in some invoices of Eastern refined Sugar by railroad to advantage. The cargo of Batavia Sugar detained at Yokohama, is not expected for several weeks.

THE FOOCHOW-AMOI COURIER LINE.

A meeting of subscribers to the courier line between Foochow and Amoy, was held

at the Foochow Club on Friday evening last, at 6 p.m., for the purpose of meeting Mr Henningsen, of the Great Northern Telegraph Co., the Manager of the line, and to discuss sundry points in connection with the running of the line, which had formed the subject of a circular signed by the subscribers, and handed to Mr Henningsen previously.

There were present, Messrs. Young, Sheppard, Bathgate, Phipps, Leith, Tennant, Hales, Kinner, Mylne, Wilson, Thomas, and Mr Henningsen. Mr Young, who was voted to the chair, said that the meeting had been called to hear what Mr Henningsen had to say regarding the three points contained in their circular, which were, 1st,—an alteration of the hour of departure of the couriers from this port, and also from Amoy, from noon to 6 p.m.; 2nd,—the reservation of the telegraph line between Hongkong and Amoy for Foochow telegrams for half-an-hour previous to the closing of the courier line; and 3rd,—some increase in the amount of general information given in the daily circulars. With regard to the first point, Mr Henningsen explained that he had already written to his Agent at Amoy to make the necessary arrangements for changing the hour of departure thence to one so late as was compatible with no delay in the transmission of the letters. The couriers had to cross several creeks or rivers, and if this had to be done at night some delay might occur. However, a little extra expense might obviate this, and he would do his best to make the hour of departure either 5 or 6 p.m. With regard to the second point, Mr Henningsen said he thought it would be impossible to secure a total reservation of the line between Hongkong and Amoy, but he was under the impression that he had made last year, and was still in force, giving the preference to Foochow telegrams during the half-hour previous to the closing of the courier line at Amoy. However, he should write to the General Superintendent of the Great Northern Telegraph Co., at Shanghai, on this point, and advise the subscribers later as to what could be done in the matter. With regard to the third point, Mr Henningsen explained that the expenses of the line, under the present arrangement, were just covered by the subscription. It would be very easy to give more information, but this would entail an extra subscription. An animated discussion on this point took place among the subscribers present, when finally Mr Tennant rose and said that he would move that Mr Henningsen be requested to procure more information, for at all events the first month or so of the ensuing season, and especially a quotation of exchange daily, and that to defray the expense an extra subscription, sufficient to do so, be charged. Mr Sheppard begged to second the motion. Mr Leith really did not see the necessity for procuring any such information. Putting on one side the general unreliability of such information, he would be glad to supply the latest advice of quotations, gratis, on personal application at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (Langhams). Mr Sheppard thought that some information of this kind was necessary, in order to check the action of the "rascals Bankers" (laughter). After some further remarks from Messrs Young, Mylne, &c., the motion was put to the meeting, and lost by 6 to 4. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the proceedings then ended.—*Foochow Herald*.

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Portfolio.

THE SABBATH DAY.

The Sabbath-day, the Sabbath-day,
How softly shines the morn!
How gently from the heathery brye
The fresh hill-breeze is borne!
Sweetly the village bell doth toll,
And thus it seems to say,
Come, rest thee, rest thee, weary soul,
On God's dear Sabbath-day!

Swift as the shifting pictures flit
Unconscious, unnoticed by,
To those who in the steam-car sit
And pass with rapid eye;
So flits our life with sweeping haste,
And hath no power to stay;
But God-made man His favoured guest
On each dear Sabbath-day.

And to high converse doth invite
The soul with tranquil eye
That numbers well, and marks aright
The moments as they fly;
The soul that will not lawless roam,
Nor with blind hurry stray,
But with itself would be at home
On a peaceful Sabbath-day.

There are who live as in a fair,
The light, the shallow-hearted,
Nor ask or whisper bound, or where
They stand, or whence they started;
Aimless they live, and thoughtless fling
Their rattling lives away,
Nor know to pause the brooding wing
On a sober Sabbath-day.

Such judge I not. But me not so
God made for light-winged prattle:
A soldier I, and I must know
Before I fight, my battle.
I with the ringing bells an hour
Would spend, then steal away,
To feel with truth, and plan with power,
On a thoughtful Sabbath-day.

Stern Scottish people, ye redeem
Each seventh day severely;
Sober and grave, with scarce a gleam
Of frolic tempered cheerily,
Light with desire your thoughtful law,
The tinkling and the gay;
But wisely from deep founts ye draw
Calm strength on the Sabbath-day.

And safely, I trow, I trow,
Who on this battle with you
The hot-spurred dust and the stir
Of diabolic life eschew;
Happy, if through the frequent dark
Of man's tumultuous way,
God in my soul shall light a spark
On His dear Sabbath-day.

—Songs of Religion and Life, by Professor
Blackie.

It was pride that changed angels into
devils: it is humility that makes men as
angels.—Augustine.

It is better to find out one of our own
faults than ten of our neighbours'.
The plants look up to heaven, from
whence they receive their nourishment.—
Shakespeare.

We admire commonly those things that
are oldest and greatest. Old monuments
and high buildings do affect us beyond
measure. And what is the reason? Be-
cause what is the oldest cometh nearest
to God in antiquity; and what is greatest
cometh nearest His works in spaciousness
and magnitude.—Bishop Corbet.

Thou hearest the word and thou canst in
no way escape from it. Thou mayest deny
it, but that will not destroy it. Thou mayest
try to shake it from thee, but it will not
leave thee. Thou mayest inter it in the
grave of forgetfulness, but know that, like
a spectre, it will yet meet thee.—Arum-
macher.

The cross is the concord of Scriptures,
and, as it were, the boundary and border-
land of old and new things. The cross is
the death of vice, and the fountain and life
of all virtue. The cross is the courage
of those that are fighting bravely; the
recovery of those that are fallen; the crown
of those that are victorious. The cross
subjects us to a momentary death, and
recompenses us with eternal life.—Peter
Lamartine.

W have known women to float through
life as a white lily on a darkened stream—
beings of beauty and grace, buoyed up so
lightly by the natural incensements of their
virtue, that not a drop or stain might touch
or soil the exquisite whiteness of their
souls.—W. L. Murray.

Life is before ye—from the faded road,
Ye cannot turn; then take ye up your load,
Not yours to tread, or leave the unknown way,
Ye must go on it, meet ye what you may.
Gird up your souls within ye to the deed,
Angels and fellows bid ye speed.
—Mrs. Kemble.

When Severus, emperor of Rome, found
his end approaching, he cried out, "I have
been everything; and everything is no-
thing." Then, ordering the urn to be en-
closed on his body being buried, he said,
"Little urn, thou shalt contain one for
whom the world was too little."

There is no reason why the brown hand
of labor should not hold Tennyson as well
as the sickle. Ornamental reading shelters
and even strengthens the growth of what
is merely useful. A corn-field never re-
turns a poorer crop because a few wild
flowers bloom in the hedge. The refine-
ment of the poor is the triumph of Chris-
tian civilization.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

(Pioneer.)

Mr. Cava's report on the Egyptian finan-
ces is printed and in the hands of the
Cabinet. It is said to be hopeful in tone
and suggestive of great prospective elasti-
city in the Egyptian Exchequer of the future,
but so little sanguine about the present,
that it is likely to fall still-born, or to
withers. His suggestion of further ad-
vancing the debt by means of a present
loan into a funded debt paying interest at 6
per cent is not precisely the scheme for the
present moment, with the various schemes
of borrowing of this very elastic and supple
ruler, exhausted, and discredited beyond
redemption. Mr. Disraeli last night, in
answer to a question, suggested that the
Egyptian himself did not desire its publi-
cation on account of the unsettled state of
Egyptian finances, a declaration more

damaging than any publication would have
been, and suggesting the exclamation of
"Save me from my friends!"

Among the varied items of the hour
dropped of Sir Alexander Cockburn's pre-
sentation of the freedom of the city of Lon-
don, and Dr. Kennedy's quarrel with Mr.
Whalley, aired before the House on Satur-
day morning, is the question often asked
and never answered—Why is not Dr. Ken-
nedy prosecuted for libel? Why is he al-
lowed to invent and fabricate the most
malicious and unfounded calumnies against
the wise and virtuous, the honest and re-
spectable, with impunity? It cannot be
said that he is beneath contempt. The
dog that bites or the viper which stings are
not beneath notice. They are pernicious
and detestable, but they cannot be dis-
regarded by an affection of superiority
while their bite or venom work mischief.
The Englishman, Kennedy's paper, still
goes on, and last week even more sour-
cilious than usual. The public which reads
it, limited perhaps to that portion of man-
kind which would drag down its superiors
in the mire, believes that impunity is
purchased because its terrible accusations
are true either wholly or in part. That
some of them may have a foundation in
fact is possible; that many of them are
wholly and wickedly untrue is certain. In
this last issue there is a series of libels on
Sir Henry James, who is designated a
"cad candidate for the Chancellorship," on
Sir John and Lady Hoker, on Sir Hugh
Cairns, and others, and last but not least,
on the memory of the late lamented Mr.
Justice Willes, one of the most learned
Judges that ever presided on the Bench,
and which is from first to last wholly and
absolutely untrue. But one line of so in-
famous a calumny has been published in any
respectable print, it would have been at
once proceeded against, but such is the suc-
cess of infamy, when sullenly infamous,
no step has been taken, nor in all proba-
bility will there be, to the great scandal of
public justice.

Cremation, as a means of disposing of the
dead, is not thriving as a reform yet. The
first report of the Cremation Society has
been published and confessed failure.
Narrowly, which elevates so much to treat
ment importance, has not been sufficient to
induce a man of his species of final
extinction. The society had obtained legal
opinion, that unless made a nuisance by
the mode in which it is carried out, crema-
tion is perfectly legal. Arrangements had,
upon this declaration, been made for the
employment and purchase of a Dr. Sieman's
regenerative gas furnace, and the Great
Northern Cemetery at Woking Hatch, had
offered the ground for the introduction of
the experiment. But here the church
barred the way. The ground was con-
secrated, and application had to be made to
the Bishop of Rochester as head of the
diocese, and he had sent back a distinct
refusal. His letter was brief, and to the
purpose—"I cannot consent—indeed, I
have not the power to consent, to the in-
troduction of such a mode of disposing of
the bodies of the dead," and so, with an
offer to return the balance of subscriptions
that have flowed in, they have needlessly
projected reform for the present ends.
Requestat in pace.

Paris, March 20th.
In this city, and especially in this aris-
tocratic Faubourg, they do not dance much
before the end of winter. It is to be hoped
that closing period may soon come. It has
snowed, frozen, blown, and now it rains,
and the overgrown river is sending dwellers
on its banks to the house tops. They took
shelter from Prussian shells five years ago
in the cellars. The latter are the poets of
danger at present. But, however abominable
the winter, it cannot be far from its
last days in March, and dancing will begin
to set in energetically after Lent. A
characteristic of the period, a fast growing
evil, is the lateness of the hours now kept.
When French society was infinitely more
agreeable, the dance began at nine, and
people got to bed at midnight. Now, the
arrivals are scarcely over at that winking
hour. It is usually five in the morning
when the concluding willow commences.
Even then each fair guest seems to go,
lascivious, non satis. I wonder what the
coachesmen say to this. Files of these bluff
fellows in fur tippets may be seen snoozing
on the box seats of ornamented carriages in
many a fashionable street of Paris at any
hour after one in the morning. The cot-
illon, which requires a master mind in
minute littleness to conduct, is now, as
some one says, "the obligatory crowning
point of every dancing fete." Its figures
are multiplied to an infinite degree. Those
who take active part in this ballet of the
ball room become half dead with fatigue.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
OFFER FOR ANOTHER
MAN'S WIFE.

Some years since, while tarrying at
Shanghai and Hongkong, the writer became
acquainted with Mr. King, head of the
highly respectable firm of Messrs. King &
Co., doing business at Shanghai.

Mr. King had recently returned from a
visit to the United States, where he had
formed an alliance with a blooming young
lady, the daughter of a Presbyterian clergy-
man, residing near Boston, who, after the
nuptial ceremony had been performed,
accompanied her lord to the Celestial
Empire. On their way they stopped for a
few days at Hongkong. After enjoining
themselves in comfortable quarters, the
couple were visited by a rich mandarin.
The latter regarded the lady attentively
and seemed to dwell with delight upon her
movements.

When Mrs. King at length left the
apartment he said to her husband, in broken
English (worse than broken Chinese), "What
you give for that wife—wife of yours?"
"Oh," replied the husband, laughing at
the singular error of his visitor, "a \$10,000."
This the merchant thought would appear
to the Chinaman rather a high figure, but
he was mistaken. "Well," said the man-
darin, taking out his book with an air of
business, "I propose to give you for me; I
give you \$15,000." It is difficult to say
whether Mr. King was more amazed than
amused; but the very grave and solemn air
of the Chinaman convinced him that he
was in sober earnest, and he was compelled,
therefore, to refuse to offer with such
placidity as he could assume. The man-
darin, however, continued to press the
bargain. "I give you \$20,000," said he;
"you take 'em!"

Mr. King, who had previous notion or
thought of the commercial value of the com-
modity which he had taken with him on his
business tour, was compelled at length to in-
form his visitor that Americans were not in
the habit of selling their wives after they had
come in possession of them; an assertion
which the Chinaman was slow to believe,

It was Mr. King's custom, as well as every
other commercial house doing business at
Shanghai, to have their clerks dine with
them daily, leaving their Chinese wives
behind. Soon after his arrival at Shanghai
I was invited to dine with Mr. King. There
were five gentlemen and, curiously enough,
his clerks seated at the table. They were
all well dressed, and, as they appeared
young men, a stranger would imagine them
to be gentlemen. While, seated at the
dinner table Mr. King related the foregoing
narrative with great glee, laughing at his
young and pretty wife, saying he had
recently discovered her full value, as he
had been offered \$20,000 for her; a very high
figure as wives were selling at that time,
for an ordinary Chinese shopkeeper's
daughter was about \$150, the price being
agreed upon with the parents before the
young people see each other; when in-
troduced, if pleased with each other, the
bargain was at once consummated. If the
woman should prove to be transcendently
beautiful the parents might receive \$5
more as cumshu, or a present.

As soon as he comes in possession of his
wife he purchases or rents a small, light
constructed bamboo house, which, with a
liberal supply of coarse mat and a few
articles for ordinary purposes, suffices for a
residence, which is kept all neat and clean
as a bound's tooth, the wife doing, how-
ever, her own housework, washing and ironing
her lord's clothes, which are kept in perfect
order. She is very domestic, seldom or
never seen upon the street; and more true
and faithful wives never existed; in fact,
they dare not be otherwise, for their parents
would chastise them severely. The hus-
band seldom takes a meal at home, the wife
subsists chiefly upon rice, and the cost of
maintaining her, together with her wardrobe,
will not exceed \$30 per year.

Mrs. King, being a conscientious and
energetic lady, resolved to use every effort
in her power to break up the infamous traffic
in Chinese women; but being ignorant of the
manners and customs of the people in
that distant country, and having no backers
—her husband feeling indifferent—failed in
accomplishing her meritorious object. As a
last resort, she issued an edict requiring
every one of her husband's clerks to aban-
don forthwith and turn off their Chinese
wives or they would not be suffered to dine
at the same table with her. The result can-
not be imagined, for on the following day
not one of the clerks made his appearance
at the allotted place of business, which
placed Mr. King in an awkward position,
blocking the wheels of his immense
business.

The indiscretion of his wife came near
causing him much trouble and unnecessary
expense; and, strange as it may appear, the
clerks had the sympathy of the whole com-
munity of Shanghai, and however humiliat-
ing it might have been to Mrs. King, she
was obliged to rescind her edict, and when
the writer left Shanghai the wheels of
business were again in motion and every-
thing went on swimmingly.—New York
Herald.

STRAY SKETCHES.

A "SMART" REGIMENT ON INSPECTION.
(Pioneer.)

The 99th "Buffshire Smashers" considered
themselves—and were no doubt justified
in so considering themselves—one of the
"smartest" regiments in the service. They
had a very creditable mess table, which
no president was so unconservative as to
dream of reducing. They possessed a Ger-
man bandmaster, who drew a salary nearly
as good as, and wore far better clothes than,
a tenth-rate Prince in the Fatherland.
Their "rags of glory" were emblazoned with
battles galore; and the glorious badge of
the "Green Salamander of Syria" on the set-
ting sun, with the motto "Sol occidit non
nulla secuta est" adorned their uniform in all
conceivable ways and places. They enter-
tained liberally, were drilled in the same
proportion, and no one could deny that they
were very "smart." Indeed, it would have
been odd had it been otherwise, for they not
only were commanded by a smart Colonel,
but they had an equally smart Adjutant.
In fact, a degree of smartness extended
throughout the whole "chain of responsibility,"
from the C. O. to the latest enlisted drummer
boy being smartened into shape by six feet
of scarlet humanity in the barrack square,
that would have satisfied even such an ex-
perienced critic as the Member for Hackney.
Therefore, when Brigadier-General Cordin-
Coker signified his intention of inspecting
the "Buffshire Smashers" on such-and-such-
a date, there could be no two opinions as to
what state of efficiency he would find them
in. The Smashers were not likely to be found
wanting when placed in the scales. Notwith-
standing this, there is no amount of smart-
ness which will not admit of an extra touch.
Even the acknowledged belle is not above
pleasing a last faint tinge of rouge on her soft
cheeks before she faces the ball room, with
the bloom of youth fresh upon her. Thus it
was with the Smashers. They must get the
final polish before meeting the critical eye
of General Cordin-Coker. They must be
"rubbed up" with more parade. So thinks
Colonel Gruffes as he addresses Mr. Brush-
mump, his Adjutant, who is standing like
an enormous toad in front of his desk in the
orderly room, and with about as much ex-
pression for his seldom thaws into a smile.
"I have been too easy with them," says the
C. O. Pharaoh-like, meaning the smashers
generally. "They are going to the devil in
the matter of drill. I assure you I saw to-
day with my own eyes,"—emphasizing these
last words as if it was quite possible, though
not probable, to see with any one else's,
—"a man out skirmishing actually pass by
a considerable blade of grass without taking
advantage of the cover it afforded; and
would you believe it when I punished that
boy Smith for having the 'green Salamander
of Syria' upside down on his pouch; he said
he did not know which was the proper way
up of the animal! Insubordination by gad!
I told him many a man had been shot for
less; and I hope it will be a lesson to him.
So Mr. Brushmump, please put in orders that
for the future there will be parade every
day for all hands." The little figure is a
frown "ye Sir," and chills the orderly-room
clerk, who takes down his "memoirs."

The polishing process then goes on with
renewed vigour. In addition to parade the
officers are perpetually being examined on
the mysteries of interior economy, about the
daily economy much studied apparently, the
"military arts" and all the books "required
by regulation." Sitting in rows like Sunday-
school children, they are questioned regard-
ing the prices of buttons, shirts, socks,
hosiery generally, a little in the line of
laundry business, and the charges for
ammunition and pints of porter, by Major
McPhuddle, who, his own ideas being
somewhat vague and poetic on the sub-
jects, is contented to accept anything, even
a compromise in the shape of an answer,

with an eagerness quite refreshing. "Um
Snooks! Ah well, not quite right, still—ah,
do you know Captain Jones?" suddenly turn-
ing to that officer, "how many rounds of
ammunition does a man carry in his pouch?"
Captain Jones, whose ideas are still running
vaguely on groceries, answers promptly—
"A pound of tea and 23 ounces of sugar."
"Any polars and astonishes McPhuddle
that he says: 'Um! Ah well... perhaps
so.' I think that will do for to-day, gentle-
men," and every one disperses once more
like the aforesaid Sunday school children.

As the inspection draws near, the officers
have so accustomed themselves to sit in their
respective places when examined by Major
McPhuddle, and he in his turn has so learnt
to trust implicitly to each one for his respec-
tive answer, that his mind is perfectly at
ease as regards the *civis* *et* *exam* examination.
In fact, the polishing process was being
carried on in the most approved and orthodox
fashion. At last the day of inspection
arrived. Before the day of inspection, a
number of officers might have been observed talking
casually together. Their conversation is
principally on the intricacies of drill. "I
think Snooks, old man, mind you leave the
'echelon movements' for me, and don't
'retire in fours' like a good fellow, as I want
to do that." "That's all very well Spoon-
leigh," Snooks is rather sore at the way
Spoonleigh out him out at the band three
nights before, "but supposing Jones finishes
the line and column movements, why, I
must do them, unless I go in for 'squares,'
and they always stump me when I've made
them." However, the bugle sounds, and there
is no longer any time for disputes. The
regiment looks splendid. The Colonel has a
last ride round to see that "that insubor-
dinate boy Smith" has the green Salamander
on his helmet and pouch, in the position
natural to green Salamanders when an set-
ting sun; and they are formed into line to
receive Brigadier-General Cordin-Coker,
who is expected some three-quarters of an
hour hence. It is now suddenly discovered
that the Sub-Lieutenants have been sent to
carry the colours, and two of these are drawn
from the supernumerary rank, with a warn-
ing from the Adjutant "not to do it again,"
as if they were a species of military "stow-
aways" hiding the line. A few spectators
now begin to arrive, and Spoonleigh's heart
beats violently beneath his crimson sash,
while his face emulates its color as Miss
Smirkins rides towards the saluting flag,
escorted by his rival Gaydog in all the glit-
ter of the "Shamponing Horse." A sort of
outlying sentry, who has been keeping his
eye fixed in the direction of the General's
house to announce his arrival, now gives
the signal, and a general flutter takes place.
"Shoulder! shoulder! Here, No. 1569,
Private T. Atkins, unfortunately sneezes,
and in consequence shoulder's hump with the
butt of his rifle nearly an inch behind his
hip joint. There is a stampede headed by
the Adjutant in his direction, and a chorus
of "take his name down." While this taking
down is being performed the Colonel gives
the word—General Salute—Pre... D—n!
it's not the General! Mr. Brushmump!

What the devil does that man mean
by saying it's the General? put him in the
guard-room!" For the moment, the look-
ing-orderly has mistaken a General-duty-
doing Colonel, who frequents these parades
for Brigadier-General Cordin-Coker, and if
a variegated uniform constitutes high army
rank, the poor man is sorely to blame.
While this altercation is going on, the real
Simpsone or General Cordin-Coker gallops
up in the other direction. The Adjutant
flies wildly to his place, the men who have
made a slight demonstration at the original
"Pre..." are a little unsettled, and the
"Present arms" is not quite so like "one
man" as usual. However, tranquillity is
soon restored. The band plays an elaborate
march on music, composed expressly for the
occasion by Herr Smertzenfuchs who beats
time angrily with no result; in the distance
the General rides round, admires the Green
Salamander on the helmets and seeking
something to find fault with, says the men's
belts are too tight, which is gad to Colonel
Gruffes, who thinks this forms a speciality
in connexion with the smartness of the
Smashers. This over, the usual formulae
are gone through.

Major McPhuddle, will you please
put the regiment through the bayonet
exercise!" Poor McPhuddle! He had
all along been led to expect that the Adjutant
would do this. At every inspection he
had ever been at, the Adjutant had done
it, leaving the "manual exercise" to
him. He can scarcely believe his ears and
begins—

"For Manual exercise, open
when the General interrupts—"
"For Bayonet exercise if you please, Major
McPhuddle."

There is no mistaking then that the
General does not know how to inspect
properly, and thinks McPhuddle on do it,
but he goes at it wildly, making up for
any other deficiencies by an unlimited number
of "points."

"That's not quite right, Major McPhuddle,
as you were, if you please."
"As you were," shouts McPhuddle; and
keeps the men at the 'Head parry,' while he
explains how the mistake occurred. They
naturally, become rather uneasy as their
arms get tired, and eventually the bayonet
exercise is blundered through.

"That will do, Major McPhuddle," send
the next senior officer," says the General,
and McPhuddle receives a frozen stare from
the Adjutant as he passes by him thoroughly
crestfallen.

At last it comes to Spoonleigh's turn to
be called out. Alas! Snooks has involuntarily
reverted himself. He has exhausted echelon
and has retired in fours on so many occasions,
winding up with the rear tank in front, that
the General has called for the next. Spoon-
leigh's mind is running on the most impos-
sible manoeuvres, all of a chaotic nature. He
also has visions of a becoming band, bend-
ing forward very close, to whisper some-
thing to a Shamponing Horseman who is
laughing. He therefore marches the men
backwards and forwards in line, vaguely
impressed that he is doing something quite
original, until at last the General losing
patience says sternly—"I cannot vary
this movement, Mr. Spoonleigh!"

He feels desperate and roars out the
splendid command—"Change feet!"

He afterwards said he is unaware how he
ever got back to the line. He thinks he
heard the General say, "that will do, Mr.
Spoonleigh." He is certain the Brigadier-Major
and the rest of the staff laughed outright.
He has an idea of that Shamponing fellow
explaining matters to Miss Smirkins. He
is equally sure he heard the Colonel
explode with "D—n, he'll suffer for
this! D—n insubordination." And he
knows Brushmump chilled him more than
ever, regularly freezing him into his place.

He is still in this condition when they are
all assembled to be examined by McPhuddle.
Unfortunately some one is absent, throwing

every one out. The consequence is the
answers are somewhat quaint and irregular,
although in all fairness to McPhuddle, he is
quite willing to receive them as doing duty
for the correct ones.

Once more Brigadier-General Cordin-
Coker says ominously—"That will do!"

The Buffshire Smashers are not altogeth-
er pleased with their inspection, and feel the
regiment has not done justice to its smart-
ness; nor has this smartness been displayed
as it might. Spoonleigh remains in a most
melancholy state until the inspection dinner,
when McPhuddle taking him on one side,
says feelingly—

"Never mind, Spoonleigh, my boy, we're
all liable to make mistakes. I very nearly
did so myself." At which he was seen to
smile faintly and gradually to recover his
spirits.

There are people who say that if Brigadier-
General Cordin-Coker had taken the trouble
any morning to ride to the barracks ground,
and see the Buffshire Smashers in their
usual drill he would have been quite con-
tented to say they were second to none, and
perhaps when he sent in his final report on
their efficiency, he was well aware of this
fact. These people also say that all this
extra polish, so far from brightening at the
last moment, what is already sufficiently
smart, only tends to unsettle the officers and
men. They moreover have been heard to
observe, that there should be no regular
notice at all given of a General's inspection,
and that the present system savours somewhat
of the farcical. They assert even that, if
Brigadier-General Cordin-Coker had judged
the Buffshire Smashers from the inspection
parade alone, he would have seen them many
degrees below their real standard of smart-
ness, and would not have forwarded the
very report he did. But then these people
no doubt hold absurd new-fangled opinions,
and the British Army ought to keep to its
old orthodox ways.

Be all this as it may, no sooner had Brig-
adier-General Cordin-Coker taken his depar-
ture, than Colonel Gruffes addressed the
regiment—"Buffshire Smashers, you may
please the General, but you don't please me,
Mr. Brushmump, usual parade to-morrow,"
and rode off.

Had the General seen the Smashers go
through the bayonet exercise like the pro-
verbial one man, and perform the various
manoeuvres with such perfect steadiness the
next morning, he would have declared them
to be decidedly one of the smartest regiments
in the service.

Some people indeed say that Brigadier-
General Cordin-Coker did happen to be rid-
ing near the parade ground that morning,
hence the very favourable report before
alluded to; but of course this is absurd, as
every one knows a really good and smart
General like Cordin-Coker would not do
anything so obviously ridiculous as to depart
from the usual routine.

THE LATE SUGAR CONVENTION.

After a long debate, the Second Chamber
at the Hague has decided by a large
majority—47 to 24—to reject the recent
Convention between France, England,
Belgium, and Holland, according to which
France and Holland were to introduce the
refining of sugar in bond, Belgium was to
refine its sugar duties, and England agreed
to refine in bond if it should reimpose a
duty on sugar. The settlement of the
difficulty of the French sugar bounties is
thus once more adjourned, as the French
Protectionists are only too likely to seize
the opportunity of the rejection of the
Treaty by Holland to keep on the old
system. The Dutch, however, can hardly
be blamed for rejecting the Treaty. Their
own duty is not so high as that of France,
and the bounties they gave to their refiners
must consequently have been less, so that
they would be naturally unwilling to burden
their refiners with the restrictions of refin-
ing in bond. A strong party, moreover,
has sprung up which is in favour of abolish-
ing the duty altogether—possibly the best
solution of the difficulty even for Holland,
although the yearly loss of revenue would
be over 400,000, and that is no small sum
for such a State at a time when it is under
large engagements for the Achaia war, for
converting its coinage, and also for public
works. Still the better opinion in Holland
appears to be that refining in bond is in-
tolerable, that no system of duties can be
worked without a bounty, and that the best
thing is to get rid of the incubus altogether.
Probably this would be the best solution
even for France, which could spare the
money much easier than is commonly sup-
posed. The refining of sugar is so com-
plicated a manufacture as to make inter-
ference with it in any shape—whether by
duties and drawbacks, or by simple duties
accompanied by refining in bond—a fruitful
cause of disturbance in trade, while the
State itself is apt to lose much money which
goes into the hands of private persons. Let
the whole trade be set free, and the
difficulty of the bounties would of course
disappear.—Economist.

THE NEW CHINA LOAN.

Some time ago the report that China was
about to raise a foreign public loan was a
topic of some curiosity, but as the loan,
when issued, was brought out in Hong
Kong, it was of little practical importance
to comment upon it. There was, at any
rate, no general appeal to the public here,
however likely it may have been that even-
tually a market here for the bonds would
be sought. Now, however, a balance of the
loan has been offered in our market for sub-
scription, and it is natural to inquire in
what light China should be viewed as a
borrower. The loan is of small amount,
the total issue, both in Hong Kong and
here, being only 627,000, which seems in-
significant for a vast empire like China; but
the inquiry ought, nevertheless, to be made,
perhaps all the more owing to the dispro-
portion between the amount of the opera-
tion and the scale of Government affairs in
China. The objections to China borrowing
anything except from people who have
knowledge of their own art to act upon, are
very obvious, and are much the same as
those we started at the time, to the Japan
loan. The Chinese Government is still
very much an unknown quantity to people
in Western Europe. We do not know
how it will act in given circumstances,
especially not in such a matter as that of
paying debts to foreigners, who have
hitherto been despised as barbarians; while
we do know that the whole fabric of Chinese
society, from its recent contact with Western
civilisation, is being subjected to the most
powerful solvents. Such a Government is
certainly not to be trusted by ordinary
investors. The case is even stronger against
China than against Japan, because the latter
is known to be a compact State, and the
people to be full of a certain energy and

versatility which gives some ground for
hoping more from them in their contact
with the West, than from any other Oriental
people; but China is a heterogeneous
empire holding together only in the loosest
fashion, and in a way hardly explicable to
us, while the people, as a whole, give no
much promise as the Japanese. In addition,
even if what we know of the Government
and people was sufficient and satisfactory,
the most profound darkness exists as to the
financial condition of the country. Hardly
a guess, we suppose, could be made as to
the income of the local and central admin-
istrations, nor as to what resources the
Central Government with which we deal,
can depend upon, and the claims upon
these resources. The only statement in the
prospects is that the customs revenue is
3,000,000, but in the absence of other
particulars, that is no real information.
We are sorry, therefore, to see China
introduced as a borrower, and all the more
that, untainted by past experience, those
concerned with the loan possess no infor-
mation as to the financial circumstances of
the debtor whose promises to pay they put
before the public.—Economist.

A VERY REMARKABLE MAN.

Among the high military officers of Tao
Tang-tang's army, there is said to be a
very remarkable man. Many years ago he
was a robber, and during a long series of
years of iniquity and daring, annexed a
large chest belonging to a petty military
mandarin, which contained his official hat
and buttons. At the same time he conveyed
no less a sum than a hundred thousand
taels from the same unfortunate personage;
a large amount, and very possibly exagger-
ated, but the exact figure is after all a
minor point. Suffice it to say that he took
away the bulk of the officer's fortune, and
all his insignia of rank. Thus provided,
he travelled in a North-westerly direction,
and began to ask for an honest and more
concomitant career; and finally, being a
man of enterprise and courage, determined
upon entering the army. This he did;
and in a comparatively short time—partly
from sterling merit and partly, perhaps,
from sterling coin,—one surely and rapidly
to a very much higher position than the
one which he had assumed. No clue, mean-
while, had been discovered as to the rob-
bery, and the luckless victim—a man of the
name of Tang—of course had to "eat" his
loss. But not long ago, as fate would have
it, he succeeded in tracing the robber; and
resolving the contingent of his army where
he was in command, demanded an inter-
view. The old robber, having heard his
name and guessing his business, consented
in a dignified and graceful manner, array-
ed himself in all his robes of office, com-
manded that the visitor should be admitted,
and received him with great ceremony,
rigorously insisting upon the regular for-
mation. Charged with the crime, he admit-
ted it with a winning frankness that stag-
gered his accuser not a little. "and now,"
said he, "what do you propose to do?"
Tang replied, of course, that he intended
to expose his villainy, and memorialise the
Emperor, and take whatever revenge he
could. "Pooh, pooh," said the ex-robber;
"who would believe you? Look, I am
now a high mandarin, far higher than ever
you were, and far richer too. Let us settle
this small business amicably. I will give
you half my fortune, which is more than
what I stole, and you shall have your but-
ton; and if you like, a good command in
my regiment." Tang thought a minute,
and then consented; and the strangely-
assorted couple are now serving under

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised January 1st, 1876.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per four ounces, unless otherwise stated.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

(Br. means By British Packet; (Fr.) by French Packet; (U. S.) by United States Packet. D. P. means Double Postage; C. P., cannot be paid; O. S., cannot be sent; L., at Letter Rate.

TOWN POSTAGE (Victoria) (Letter, Newspaper, Book, or Pattern, 2 cents.)

RATES BY PRIVATE STEAMER.—To the United Kingdom, see Table given below. To all other places the Rates are, Letters, 8 cents; Newspapers and Patterns, 6 cents, which must be prepaid, except when the address is to India.

Correspondence to India by Private Ship cannot be prepaid, by Indian Mail shipmen is optional.

Asia, U. S. Packet, Australia, &c.,

E. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, Malta.

LETTERS.—Ports of China and Japan, Macao, United States (U. S.), Bangkok, Manila, Singapore, Penang, India, Ceylon, Aden, Malta, 8 cents.

Except India, Ceylon, and Aden, by French Packet, 12 cents.

Batavia, 12; Saigon and Pondicherry, (Fr.) 12; New Caledonia, (Fr.) 12, 1/2 oz.

Zanzibar, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, 20; Mauritius, 22.

Alexandria and Suez, (Br.) 12, (Fr.) 12, 1/2 oz.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, 24.

REGISTRATION, 8 cents, except Straits, Batavia, India, Aden, Suez, (Fr.) Zanzibar, &c., Australia, &c., 12; Saigon, Pondicherry, Alexandria (Fr.) and Suez (Fr.), double postage. There is no Registration to Bangkok, New Caledonia, or Zanzibar.

NEWSPAPERS (To all the above places) 2 cents.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS, 6 cents, except

Malta, W. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, &c., Books to New Caledonia, Letter Rate; Patterns cannot be sent by French Packet to Pondicherry, New Caledonia, Alexandria, or Suez, and cannot be paid to Saigon.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, 1 oz., 2 cents; 2 oz., 4 cents; every 4 oz., 8 cents.

The United Kingdom.

Superscription.

via Letters.

via Brindisi (Br.) 30 6 4 8 14

via Brindisi (Fr.) 30 6 4 8 14

via Brindisi (U.S.) 24 4 2 4 8

By Priv. Steamer 12 2 4 6 12

Registration Fee, 8 cents.

PARCEL POST.—There is a common belief in the existence of a Parcel Post by which such articles as Fans, Carvers, Silk Dresses, Scarves, Jewellery, Artificial Teeth, &c., can be forwarded at low rates. It cannot be too distinctly stated that such things can only be sent by Letters, and the very cheapest rate is 12 cents per half ounce by Private Steamer.

All such packages should be Registered (8 cents).

If the Parcel be heavy it can be sent through one of the Parcel Expresses conducted by Messrs Lane, Crawford, & Co. W. H. Noddy, which, for anything over 4 or 5 ounces, will be found cheaper than the Post.

Continents, &c., of Europe.

(Br.) via Brindisi

(Fr.) via Trieste

(U.S.) via Brindisi

(U.S.) via Brindisi

(U.S.) via Brindisi

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By British Packet.	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books.	Patterns.
France, (1 oz.)	18	D.P.	C.P.	C.P.	
Italy, (1 oz.)	14	12	2	6	
Spain, (1 oz.)	24	None	4	1	
Portugal, (1 oz.)	18	None	4	1	
Brindisi (1 oz.)	18	None	4	1	
Southampton, (1 oz.)	34	16	6	6 (2 oz.)	
Turkey, (1 oz.)	24	None	4	1	
British Office, (1 oz.)	22	8	2	2 (2 oz.)	
Austrian Office, (1 oz.)	22	12	4	16	
Greece (1 oz.)	12	None	C.P.	C.P.	
Gibraltar, (1 oz.)	24	8	2	8	
Malta, (1 oz.)	8	8	2	8	

Patterns cannot be sent to Spain, Portugal or Greece.

By French Packet.

(Letters 1 oz.)

France & Algeria, 12 D.P. C.P. C.P.

Italy, 18 D.P. C.P. C.P.

Spain, 18 None C.S. C.S.

Portugal, 18 D.P. C.P. C.P.

Turkey, 12 D.P. C.P. C.P.

Greece, 12 None C.P. C.P.

Gibraltar, 24 8 2 8

Malta, 8 8 2 8

Patterns cannot be sent to Italy, Turkey, or Greece.

W. Africa, Islands of the Atlantic, (except

St. Helena and Ascension), North

Central, and South America.

Falkland Islands, Lagoon, Gold Coast,

Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde

Islands, Azores, Bermuda.

Letters, 40 24

Newspapers, 18 8

Books and Patterns, 18 12

United States (via Europe), Canary and

Madeira Islands, Canada, Vancouver's Island,

Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick,

Novi-Fundland, and Nova Scotia.

Letters, 34 28

Newspapers, 18 8

Books and Patterns, 18 12

W. Indies, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Costa

Rica, Guadalupe, Guatemala, Grey Town,

Hayti, Honduras, La Guayra, Mexico,

Monte Video, New Granada, Panama,

Paraguay, Porto Rico, Surinam, Uruguay,

and Venezuela.

Letters, 52 48

Newspapers, 8 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Registration, None

Except to Brazil and

British West Indies, 16 16

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru.

Letters, 64 58

Newspapers, 8 6

Books and Patterns, 20 14

Registration, None.

Any publication fulfilling the conditions

herein named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly

or in great part of political or other news,

or of articles relating thereto, or to other

current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at

intervals of not more than 31 days, and

must be printed on a sheet or sheets un-

stitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication

must be printed at the top of the first page,

and the whole or part of the title and the

date of publication at the top of every

subsequent page; and this regulation applies

to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly

or in great part of matter like that of a

newspaper, or of advertisements, printed

on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of

paper, unstitched, or wholly or in part of

engravings, prints, or lithographs illustra-

tive of articles in the newspaper. The

supplement must in every case be published

with the newspaper, and must have the

title and date of publication of the newspaper

printed at the top of every page; or, if it

consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs,

drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, &c., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 1 lb. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth. Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

AS REGARDS PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of either down, raw or thread silk, woolen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or lingsles, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as colored and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as such for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curries, combs, copper and steel engravings, plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags, and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent by sample to the following countries, but to these alone, viz: the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallonia, and the British Colonies; and not even to these places, via France, India, or even to sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French packet to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in case containing glass or any like substance),

To provide the greatest facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters for Singapore, Saigon, and the United Kingdom only from 11.10 A.M. to 1.30 P.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Arrangements have been made to sell American Stamps at this Office for the convenience of those who may wish to post by the Pacific Route to Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below. For the present no large quantities of these Stamps can be supplied, nor is it undertaken that every denomination can be kept in hand.

The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hongkong Stamps, and 10 cents in U.S. Stamps to those places only the names of which are printed in Italics. To all other places named correspondence cannot be Registered, although, but only to San Francisco (8 cents).

The following are the charges on correspondence sent to:—

Per half ounce.

Letters, 8 cents.

Books, 12 cents.

Patterns, 12 cents.

Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, New Scotia,

Prince Edward Island,

Quebec, New Brunswick,

Manitoba, Saskatchewan,

Alberta, British Columbia,

Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick,

Manitoba, Saskatchewan,

Alberta, British Columbia,

Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick,

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Manitoba, Saskatchewan,

Alberta, British Columbia,

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publisher of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE *China Review*, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, &c., of the Eastern Archipelago, and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-paged, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.).

Frederick's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable, and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. O. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINA MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. Chiu Ayn, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors, and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, taking their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and not obstructive in tone—is almost limitless. It is on the one hand commensurate Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to
GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late arrivals and departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h*, near the Kowloon shore *k*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section. 1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.

2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.

3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.

4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section. 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.

6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.

7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.

8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers.						
Arratoon Apar	Brit.	1392	May 10	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Calcutta, &c.	Malls
Bombay	Brit.	1327	April 11	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	K'long Dock
Braemar Castle	Brit.	1425	May 11	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Foochow	
Cassandra	Ger.	947	May 9	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Saigon	
City of Exeter	Brit.	787	May 12	Hop Kse	Y'ham & S. F'co	Malls, 15th
City of Peking	Amer.	5079	April 29	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Duna	Brit.	852	May 9	Gilman & Co.		
Flamingo	Brit.	1209	May 12	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Euyew	Chil.	820	May 13	C. M. S. N. Co.		
Killarney	Brit.	1060	May 10	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	
Kjebenhavn	Brit.	701	May 10	Gilman & Co.	Foochow	
MacGregor	Brit.	1145	May 7	H. Kier	Swatow	
Montgomeryshire	Brit.	606	May 11	Kwok Achong		To-morrow
Norra	Brit.	2349	May 13	O. & O. S. Co.		
Oceanic	Brit.	1137	May 13	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Orchis	Span.	117	May 17	Romedi & Co.		Laid up
Pasig	Amer.	280	June 18	Aug. Heard & Co.		
Pavtuxet	Brit.	1122	May 9	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Calcutta, &c.	13th inst.
Penguin	Ger.	713	May 9	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Yokohama	Malls
Quana	Brit.	1726	May 9	Messageries Maritimes		
Tanis	Brit.	2000	April 29	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		14th, 11 a.m.
Vasco de Gama	Foh.	930	April 26	Messageries Maritimes	Marseilles, &c.	Repairing
Volga	Foh.	324	June 9	Kwok Achong		
Yotting	Brit.					
Sailing Vessels.						
Alden Besse	Amer.	842	Mar. 10	Rosario & Co.	Honolulu & S. F'co	
Alma	Ger.	385	April 26	Malchers & Co.		
Anna	Ger.	852	May 9	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Anna	Ger.	852	May 12	Malchers & Co.	San Francisco	
Annie Fish	Amer.	1496	April 23	Russell & Co.		
Belted Will	Brit.	812	May 5	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Brema	Ger.	380	May 2	Wiel & Co.		
Brigitta	Foh.	370	May 7	Russell & Co.		
British Crown	Brit.	448	April 27	Mayer & Co.		
Cap Horn	Ger.	401	April 22	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Caroline Behn	Ger.	673	April 24	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Catherine Marden	Brit.	287	April 30	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Chas. C. Leary	Amer.	644	April 24	Captain		
Cheng Soon	Siam.	200	April 30	Chinese		
Christina A. P.	Amer.	175	Jan. 8	Order	San Francisco	
Comet	Amer.	1187	April 23	Russell & Co.		
Commissary	Brit.	800	April 21	Edmund Schellhaus & Co.	Nicolavoski	
Fano	Dan.	318	April 23	Edmund Schellhaus & Co.	Nicolavoski	
Felga	Dan.	330	April 30	Edmund Schellhaus & Co.	Tientsin	
Fleisborg	Brit.	377	May 3	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Floeden	Brit.	173	Dec. 18	Fraser & Co.	Australia	
Franc	Brit.	424	April 30	Edmund Schellhaus & Co.		
Gustav Adolph	Ger.	400	May 7	Stamson & Co.		
Hieronymus	Ger.	454	April 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Hope	Brit.	464	April 24	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Iphigenia	Ger.	275	May 1	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
J. H. Jensen	Brit.	287	May 1	Gilman & Co.		
Jerfalcon	Amer.	698	May 20	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Kate Tatham	Brit.	275	May 13	Carlowitz & Co.		
Kritik	Norw.	400	April 27	F. Degenner		
Lisio	Brit.	385	May 2	Broadbent, Anthony & Co.		
Luchial	Brit.	216	May 3	Edmund Schellhaus & Co.		
Lord MacDuff	Brit.	627	May 11	Chinese		
Louisa	Ger.	240	May 11	Edmund Schellhaus & Co.		
Louise Marie	Foh.	553	May 2	Landstein & Co.	Chefoo	
Madagascar	Ger.	289	May 3	Malchers & Co.		
Margarete	Brit.	864	Mar. 17	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Marquis of Argyll	Brit.	600	April 10	Rosario & Co.	Melbourne & Sydney	
Minna	Ger.	456	May 11	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Miss Kilmansegg	Brit.	229	May 8	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Mount Lebanon	Brit.	580	April 23	Rosario & Co.		
Naworth Castle	Brit.	354	April 30	Wiel & Co.	Swatow	
Otago	Brit.	436	April 26	Captain		
Otter Caps	Brit.	682	May 3	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Pallas	Ger.	493	April 21	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Java	
Papa	Ger.	750	May 11	Stamson & Co.		
Prince Arthur	Brit.	298	April 26	Stamson & Co.		
Racehorse	Siam.	387	May 10	Stamson & Co.	Wanglam	
Rica Genova	Brit.	626	April 24	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Rota	Dan.	204	May 3	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Rubicon	Brit.	321	May 13	Edmund Schellhaus & Co.		
Scotia	Brit.	1598	Mar. 30	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Shallimar	Brit.	1239	April 23	Order		
Swallow	Amer.	948	May 11	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Thermopylae	Brit.	409	May 3	Malchers & Co.		
Vidal	Brit.	290	May 3	Order		
Vindex	Amer.	809	Mar. 30	Captain		
Wealthy Pendleton	Brit.	366	May 6	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
William Manson	Ger.	439	May 7	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Wodan	Ger.	701	May 12	Keen-tye-long		
Young Slam	Siam.					
WHAMPOA.						
Charter Oak	Smith	Amer.	963	May 4	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York
Marie Heydon II	Ger.	286	May 5	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Tientsin	
Presto	Brit.	383	May 3	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Tientsin	
Tartar	Ger.	256	April 26	Malchers & Co.		
Victor	Norw.	247	May 8	Edmund Schellhaus & Co.		
CANTON.						
Ningpo	Brit.	761	May 11	Stamson & Co.	Shanghai	
Vancouver	Brit.	2923	April 26	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Africa	6 c	Portug.	troopship	900	...	...	May 8	Capt. Marques
Flamer	7 h	British	aux. naval hospital	638	6	100	April 20	D. M. Insp. Gen. Morgan
Kearsarge	6 k	American	corvette	427	4	100	Mar. 15	F. V. McNair
Kestrel	6 k	British	gun vessel	2581	4	80	April 18	C. B. Theobald
Messene	6 k	British	military hospital	2581	4	80	April 18	Capt. Baker
Mosquito	6 k	British	gunboat	464	2	...	Feb. 27	R. H. Paul
Thistle	6 c	British	gun vessel	3037	2	...	...	Francis Stirling
Victor Emanuel	6 h	British	Commodore's flag ship	3037	2	...	...	Commodore Pariah
At Canton.								
Palos		American	gunboat	806	...	...	April 18	W. R. Bridgman
Yankee		American	gunboat	410	8	283	...	R. S. MacCook

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

May 6, 1876.

Albert Victor	for Tientsin
Cuba	for Shanghai
Lapwing	British gunboat
Madame Demost	for Shanghai
Nadesha	for Chefoo
Yang Woo	Chinese corvette

SHANGHAI SHIPPING IN HARBOUR.

May 8, 1876.

Aden	Chinese
Antenor	British
Fire Queen	American
Flora Castle	British
Formosa	British

FUSUYAMA

May 6, 1876.

Genka Maru	Japanese
Glennear	British
Hindostan	British
Honka	American
Hupeh	American
Nevada	American
Szechuen	American
Szechuen	American

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Adler	German barque
Ausa	German barque
Surprise	French barque

HATHANY

May 6, 1876.

Outy Bark	British barque
Ellen Brown	British barque
Francis Lewey	American barque
Rideman	British barque
Rita	Spanish barque
Windhover	for London
Wm. Van Natta	for New York

MEN-OF-WAR.

Atalanta	French iron-clad
Charbydis	British corvette
Ermet	Russian gunboat
Hornet	British gunboat
La Ochoeteris	French corvette
Manoskey	American corvette
Surprise	French gunboat

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, May 13, 1876.

At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

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At 108